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Canada's Animal Genetic Resources: Cattle Breeds in Canada

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Canada

Canada's Animal Genetic Resources:
Cattle Breeds in Canada

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PREFACE

The first National Workshop on Conservation of Animal Germplasm in November, 1990 recommended that the Research Branch of Agriculture Canada should play a leading role in the conservation of animal genetic resources. This came as a result of the Branch's mandate in research, the availability of scientific expertise in genetics and cryopreservation as well as the availability of live animal resources at various locations across Canada. At that time, it was recognized that animal genetic resources in Canada should be catalogued by establishing a data bank capable of networking with similar data banks in other organizations and other countries. In response to this recommendation, the Centre for Food and Animal Research (CFAR) is therefore assembling inventories of Canada's animal genetic resources.

This Publication documents the inventory of cattle breeds in Canada. It continues a series started earlier which now also includes goat, sheep and swine breeds in Canada. There are a large number of cattle breeds in Canada and the resources required to survey all of the relevant breeders would be monumental. It was decided therefore, that only owners of the less populous cattle breeds would be contacted. As a result, this Publication contains a brief description of all cattle breeds found in Canada but only includes the detailed information provided by cattle breeders who own animals of some of the less populous breeds. We value their willingness to help us in developing this public domain database and catalogue. Only breeders that have provided a consent to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada for the disclosure of their information are included in the detailed listing.

While all known breeders of the less populous cattle breeds in Canada were surveyed, some may have been unintentionally excluded. Breeders with less populous cattle breeds who have not been included are welcome to participate in future editions. Although the statistics associated with cattle breeds change rapidly due to calving, purchase, sale and mortality, the numbers presented can be used as a guideline to determine the status of cattle genetic resources in Canada. This information will be useful in developing strategies to prevent the erosion of genetic diversity in our domestic animal species in the future.

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INTRODUCTION

This Publication consists mainly of information derived from sources in Canada. When breed characteristics and performance statistics were not available, information from the United States and Europe were used. The data on milk yield, body weights and measurements tend to vary from country to country and with management procedures. Similarly, skilful breeding practices and natural selection have shaped the breeds to what they are today. A number of breeds that started as dual or triple purpose breeds have thus evolved into the specific beef or dairy breeds of the present. Information on breed description and registrations provided by the breed associations listed with the breed have been very helpful in defining unique Canadian characteristics of these breeds. Information on some of the composite breeds developed in Canada that do not have a breed association or are not represented in the General Stud and Herd Book have not been included.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

NZ	New Zealand	SA	South Africa
UK	United Kingdom	USA	United States of America

A.I.	Artificial insemination
CIAQ	Centre d'insémination artificielle du Québec Inc.
CLRC	Canadian Livestock Records Corp.
DHIA	Dairy Herd Improvement Association
EBI	Eastern Breeders Inc.
ODHIC	Ontario Dairy Herd Improvement Corporation
PATLQ	Programme d'analyse des troupeaux laitiers du Québec
PATBQ	Programme d'analyse des troupeaux bovins du Québec
ROP	Record of performance program

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

Adult	Animal older than one year of age
Calf	Animal up to one year of age
Availability	Cattle for sale
Breeding stock	'Yes' indicates farm produces animals for breeding
inter se breeding	random mating
Percentage animals	Non-purebred cattle in the process of being graded up

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ANGUS

Organized 1906. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, May 4, 1906.

Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association
Doug Fee, General Manager
Room 214, 6715-8th Street N.E.
Calgary, AB T2E 7H7
Phone: (403) 571-3580
Fax: (403) 571-3599
email: cdnangus@cadvision.com

The origin of the Angus breed can be traced back to **Angus Doddies** and **Buchan Humlies** cattle around the year 1790 in the Scottish counties of Aberdeen and Angus. Initially a Herd Book, established in 1862, included the Polled Galloway, but by 1867 the breed was officially known as the Aberdeen Angus. Although some Angus cattle arrived in Montreal in 1860, credit for the first productive importation is given to Professor William Brown of the Ontario Agricultural College who imported a bull and two cows from Scotland in 1876. The Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association was formed 30 years later. Canadian Angus cattle are polled and both black and red in colour. Red Angus have been included in the Herd Book since 1968. Though a beef animal, the Angus cow is recognized for early maturity, mothering ability and milk production. Angus cattle are considered a popular breed with ranchers because of their ability to thrive in rough grazing conditions and to fatten quickly on low cost rations. These cattle produce a superior carcass with optimal rib eyes, good marbling and high dressing percentage. The average age of heifer at first breeding is 13 months. Mature bulls often weigh 1200 kg and cows 725 kg. The number of memberships and registrations has been steadily increasing.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	637	2893	1960	1501	11224
1925	746	1815	1965	2183	18549
1930	482	1659	1970	2020	17867
1935	237	1546	1975	2193	14517
1940	303	2366	1980	2251	20387
1945	608	4162	1985	2184	14588
1950	837	5919	1990	2195	22164
1955	1187	9024	1995	2558	32523

AUBRAC

Entered into the General Stud and Herd Book, October 31, 1978.

General Stud and Herd Book
Bruce Hunt, Secretary
2417 Holly Lane
Ottawa, ON K1V 0M7
Phone: (613) 731-7110
Fax: (613) 731-0704
email: clrc@clrc.on.ca

The origin of the Aubrac breed can be traced back to a Benedictine abbey in Aveyron-Lozère, France. These cattle were originally a triple purpose breed developed in the 17th century. In the 19th century **Durham Shorthorns, Scottish Highlands, Red North Devon** and **Brown Swiss** bulls were mated to Aubrac cows to improve the performance of the breed. During that period, Aubrac cattle were used for milk production and as draft animals. In 1914, a breed society was formed in France. The number of Aubrac cattle began to decline thereafter and in 1976 the Aubrac was identified as one of the first breeds to be subjected to a government conservation program. As a result, the population increased considerably, but later came close to disaster when the herd was found to be infected with brucellosis. These cattle are fawn to brown in colour. Today, Aubrac cattle are primarily a beef-type breed. Aubrac cows are usually bred to Charolais bulls to produce suckler herds. In 1976, a bull and the two cows of the Aubrac breed were first imported into Canada from France. This was followed two years later with an additional bull and four cows. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 2200 kg of milk containing 4.1% butterfat. Mature bulls weigh on average 1000 kg and cows 634 kg. Only a few of these animals are found in Canada and most of the importations have been fairly recent. Since 1979, there have been no registrations. To date, a total of nine cattle have been registered in the General Stud and Herd Book.

Number of registrations.

Year	Registrations
1978	3
1979	4

AYRSHIRE

Organized March 10, 1898, by amalgamation of the Canada Ayrshire Breeders' and Importers' Association, established 1870 and the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association, established 1872. Incorporated under Ontario Agricultural and Arts Act, 1887. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, January 1, 1901.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Canada
Yvon Rioux, Secretary-Manager
P.O. Box 188
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, PQ H9X 1C0
Phone: (514) 398-7970
Fax: (514) 398-7972

The origin of the Ayrshire breed can be traced back to the **Dunlop** breed of dairy cattle around the mid-seventeenth century in the Scottish county of Ayr. It is highly probable that these descended from the **Dutch** and **"Teeswater"** cattle and, to a much lesser extent, the **Channel Island breeds**. In 1821, the Governor General Lord Dalhousie first imported the breed into Canada. Ayrshire cattle are known as a dairy breed. The breed is characterized by their red and white markings. Uniformity of type, straight backs, symmetry of form, excellent balance and attachment of the udder are prized. Ayrshire cattle are good grazers and more hardy than the common dairy breeds. Cows produce high-quality milk and good meat at low levels of nutrition. They exhibit admirable drought tolerance. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 6647 kg of milk containing 4.04% butterfat and 3.38% protein (PATLQ Official Test, 1996). Mature bulls weigh up to 900 kg and cows 560 kg. The number of memberships and registrations has been decreasing in the last 10 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	1912	7633	1960	1701	11266
1925	1515	6083	1965	1487	9613
1930	1734	9688	1970	1258	10229
1935	1867	8667	1975	1021	8319
1940	1898	9230	1980	1663	10320
1945	2250	12133	1985	1342	10788
1950	2515	13567	1990	1099	9812
1955	2051	11542	1995	804	8812 (8223+589)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

BELGIAN BLUE

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, October 1, 1986.

Canadian Belgian Blue Association
Joanne Currie, Secretary-Treasurer
R.R. No. 1
Inglewood, ON L0N 1K0
Phone: (905) 838-0073
Fax: (905) 838-3869

The Belgian Blue breed, also known as the Witblauw or Blanc-Bleu, originated in Belgium. Beginning in 1840, **Shorthorn** bulls from Britain and **Dutch Black Pied** bulls were mated to the local red and red pied cattle of central and southern Belgium. These bulls were also crossed with the black and white **Charleroi** cattle of the area. By 1919 a Herd Book was established for the Belgian Blue breed of central and upper Belgium. These cattle were originally developed as a dual purpose breed, but during the 1960s evolved into an extreme beef type. In 1976, Belgian Blue cattle were first imported into Canada. These cattle vary in colour from all white to blue, blue roan or pied resulting from the Shorthorn parentage. It is a large breed that is early maturing and grows rapidly. Its major characteristic is its extreme double muscling. The muscling of the shoulders and especially the thighs is most pronounced. This characteristic is advantageous in that when used for crossbreeding, a Belgian Blue produces more meat, thus enabling a crossbred carcass to grade "AA" or "AAA". Nevertheless, meat from a purebred Belgian Blue is very lean with little backfat. Although extremely muscled purebred cows have had difficulties calving, this does not occur when Belgian Blue bulls are used as terminal sires. The average age of mature cows at first calving is 32 months. The average birth weight of the calves is 44 to 48 kg and average daily weight gain is approximately 1.42 kg. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 3400 kg of milk containing 3.36% butterfat. Mature bulls weigh on an average 1200 kg and cows 700 kg. The number of memberships and registrations has been increasing.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1976		3
1980		3
1985		1
1990	49	128 (75+53)*
1995	98	258 (214+44)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

BLONDE D'AQUITAINE

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, March 19, 1973

Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association
Gerry Winter, Secretary-Manager
Room 207, 1608 Centre Street, N.
Calgary, AB T2E 2R9
Phone: (403) 276-5771
Fax: (403) 276-7577

The origin of Blonde d'Aquitaine cattle can be traced back to the sixth century in southwest France. At that time these cattle were chosen as draft animals because of their muscle development, hardiness and docile temperament. The Blonde d'Aquitaine breed as we know it today represents a combination of the **Garonnais** cattle from the plains of Garonne and **Quercy** cattle from the hills of Garonne, two similar meat and draught types with down turned horns, and the **Blonde des Pyrenees** cattle from the Pyrenees mountains. In 1961, these three types were combined and officially recognized in 1963 as the **Blonde d'Aquitaine** breed. More recently, this breed has been developed mainly for the production of slaughter calves. These cattle are predominantly cream coloured but vary from almost white to dark reddish tan shades showing considerable variation due to segregation of genes resulting from the combination of these breeds. The Blonde d'Aquitaine breed has been subjected to extensive testing and genetic evaluation in France. The Blonde d'Aquitaine and the Limousin breeds are known to share common ancestors, namely the Quercy cattle. Cattle breeders in Canada became interested in the Blonde d'Aquitaine breed because of its rapid growth rate, muscling ability, calving ease and docile temperament. This resulted in the first importation of two bulls into Canada from France in 1971, which was followed by subsequent importations of 7 bulls in 1972, 11 bulls and 9 cows in 1973, and 8 cows in 1974. The two bulls first imported and others that followed went into the stud service and helped propagate the breed across Canada. The Blonde d'Aquitaine breed has been selected in Canada for superior genetics resulting in increased milk production. The polled influence has been added to the breed resulting in another quality which is appealing to cattlemen. Today's Blonde d'Aquitaine cattle are renowned for cutability and high dressing percentage. The cattle are among the larger cattle breeds with a long body. Mature bulls weigh an average of 1200 kg and cows 800 kg. The breed has grown steadily since 1971 with the number of registrations increasing.

Number of registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Registrations
1972	10 (9+1)*
1974	4
1980	878 (225+653)*
1985	1121 (558+563)*
1990	2506 (1720+786)*
1995	2484 (2034+450)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

BROWN SWISS AND BRAUNVIEH

Organized June 12, 1914. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, June 16, 1914.

Canadian Brown Swiss and Braunvieh Association
Bill Prins, Secretary-Treasurer
350 Speedvale West, Unit 9
Guelph, ON N1H 7M7
Phone: (519) 821-2811
Fax: (519) 821-2723

Probably the oldest and possibly the purest of all recognized dairy breeds, Brown Swiss descended from cattle in the valleys and mountain slopes of Switzerland before historic records began. It was here that transmitting ability and certain breed characteristics became so firmly established that they mark the breed to this day. In 1888, Brown Swiss cattle were first imported into the eastern townships of Québec from the United States. Although considered a dual purpose breed (dairy and beef) in Europe, pioneer North American breeders recognized the breed's great potential for milk production and concentrated their efforts on developing a dairy cow.

These cattle range in colour from light to dark brown with a pale coloured ring around the muzzle. The horns are longer than those of the Jersey and grow outwards, forwards and upwards, with black tips. The ears are quite large and hairy, and lighter in colour inside. The udder is usually light in color with a stripe of light or mealy colour down the back. Cattle are slow maturing and more inclined to blockiness and fleshiness than the other dairy breeds. These cattle are docile, hardy and possess a good constitution.

The original breed characteristics including size, ruggedness, strong and sound feet and legs, quality udders, thriftiness and gaining ability have been maintained and improved. These quiet, docile tempered cows are ideally suited for either the family-sized farm or the large commercial operation in any climate. Brown Swiss are hardy and rugged cattle especially adapted to grazing in rough territory. These cattle perform well in all climates including the cold north and humid regions with high temperature, and at all altitudes. The Brown Swiss breed is found throughout Canada and many cattle have been sold to foreign buyers. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 6910 kg of milk containing 4.08% butterfat and 3.49% protein (National Breed Average, 1996).

The beef aspect of the big brown cattle was developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s during the "exotic" beed rush. These beef focused cattle are known as Braunvieh, which is the Swiss word for "brown cow". These cattle of the same original genetic stock were allowed to enter the Brown Swiss Herd Book. The majority of the Braunvieh bloodlines in Canada have used semen and several bulls of the same breed imported from Switzerland. In 1966, the name of the Association was ammended to "Canadian Brown Swiss and Braunvieh Association" recognizing the two Herd Books it maintains. This Association is unique and gives recognition to both aspects of a dual purpose breed that has been selectively and seperately bred for dairy (Brown Swiss) and beef (Bruanvieh) in North America. Mature bulls weigh up to 950 kg and cows 650 kg. The number of memberships and registrations has been increasing in the last 15 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	28	114	1960	37	229
1925	25	70	1965	145	472
1930	28	59	1970	118	741
1935	23	95	1975	337	2162
1940	19	85	1980	309	1387
1945	28	62	1985	261	1375
1950	14	82	1990	295	2031
1955	11	73	1995	359	2332 (1292+483)(529+28)* (Dairy) (Beef)

* Purebred and percentage animals.

CANADIENNE

Organized 1895. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, November 20, 1905.

Société des Éleveurs de Bovins Canadiens
Jean-Guy Bernier, Secretary
468, rue Dolbeau
Sherbrooke, PQ J1G 2Z7
Phone: (819) 346-1258
Fax: (819) 346-1258

The origin of the Canadienne breed can be traced back to cattle that came to this country, specifically Québec, from Normandy and Brittany in France beginning in the year 1601. These cattle probably arose from the same ancestors that gave rise to the Channel Island breeds i.e. **Jersey** and **Guernsey**. The Canadienne is unique in being the only breed of dairy cattle to be created in North America. The majority of these cattle are still found today in the province of Québec. In conformation, the cattle are similar to the Channel Islands breeds. Colour ranges from black to brown, fawn or reddish brown with a light coloured stripe around the muzzle, and sometimes with a yellow streak down the back. The horns are medium in size turning upwards. These cattle are angular in outline, extremely hardy and good grazers. Canadienne cattle have a large capacity for roughage and the ability to utilize limited food resources. Cows have good fertility and are known for their calving ease. These cattle are highly adaptable to extreme climatic conditions. The average yearly production of a mature cow is 5156 kg of milk containing 4.28% butterfat and 3.65% protein (PATLQ Official Test, 1996). This is one of the breeds that was subjected to a government improvement program in Québec. Unfortunately, as a consequence of this program based on the introduction of Brown Swiss into the Canadienne breed, very few purebred Canadienne cattle remain. In recent years, the breed registry has identified pure and graded animals. Mature bulls weigh up to 770 kg and cows 500 kg. The Canadienne is considered rare based on conservation priority of cattle breeds with fewer than 1000 registrations globally. The number of registrations has been declining in the last 25 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	156	422	1960	324	897
1925	294	444	1965	252	732
1930	415	1000	1970	540	826
1935	275	1121	1975	265	779
1940	249	930	1980	116	609
1945	293	1031	1985	96	411
1950	401	1115	1990	57	310 (211+ 99)*
1955	333	910	1995	68	209 (105+104)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

CHAROLAIS

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, April 13, 1960.

Canadian Charolais Association
D.A. Kelly, General Manager
The Charolais Building
2320-41st. Avenue, N.E.
Calgary, AB T2E 6W8
Phone: (403) 250-9242
Fax: (403) 291-9324
email: cca@charolais.com

The origin of Charolais cattle dates back to the Roman era in ancient Italy according to figurines depicting the Charolais type and religious references to sacrificial white cattle. Charolais can be traced back to cattle in the Charolles region of east central France from the 14th century until the year 1772. Tariff barriers and custom duties virtually isolated the Charolles region which was used as a pawn and traded, sold or won by one royality after another. This encouraged the breeders to select the best white cattle and develop the Charolles strain. In 1772, the region was reunited with France and the Charolles cattle began moving throughout France. Two distinct types, the original **Charolles** and the **Nivernais** were centered in the province of Nievre and surrounding areas. In 1864, a Nivernais breeder, Count Charles de Bouille established a Herd Book. Later, in 1882, the Charolles breeders followed suit and began registering cattle in the province of Saone-et-Loire. By the 1880s, Charolais was recognized as one of France's most important breeds and in 1919, the two Herd Books were merged. Charolais cattle were brought into Brazil as early as 1879. However, it wasn't until Gene Pugibet imported the Charolais breed into the United States in 1930 that the North American cattle industry recognized its importance in crossbreeding with some of the more established beef breeds. Subsequently, a large number of composite breeds were developed with Charolais background. In 1953, Wayne Malmberg imported Charolais cattle to his ranch in Alberta from the United States. In 1966, 30 bull calves and 79 heifer calves of the Charolais breed imported to Canada from France were released from quarantine. In Canada, the Conception to Consumer program and a beef grading sytem became important tools in improving the Charlois breed and creating a product that the wholesaler, retailer and consumer would accept. As the first exotic beef breed in Canada, Charolais revolutionized the industry and set the stage for some of the most successful genetics in the world. Purebred Charolais are proven performers in the overall beef production chain and Char-cross cattle continue to demonstrate superior productivity. These cattle have outstanding weaning weights and superior performance in feed efficiency, growth and lean carcass. Mature bulls weigh up to 1200 kg and cows 800 kg. The number of registrations has been increasing in the last 15 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1971	2140	21664 (4896+16768)*	1985	2380	20075 (15925+4150)*
1975	3427	17697 (7913+9784)*	1990	2899	23541 (22800+ 741)*
1980	2747	20061 (14462+5599)*	1995	2485	28610 (28018+ 592)*

*Purebred and percentage animals.

CHIANINA

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, May 5, 1972.

Canadian Chianina Association
Barbara Jack, Secretary-Manager
P.O. Box 45
Meskanaw, SK S0K 2W0
Phone: (306) 864-3644
Fax: (306) 864-2599

The origin of the Chianina breed can be traced back to cattle from the Roman era. The breed derives its name from a valley in the province of Tuscany. These cattle, valued in the early days as draft animals, are known for beef qualities today. This is the largest cattle breed in the world, standing on noticeably long legs. These long legs are an asset on a wide range of conditions. Cattle have a large stature which is complemented by a gentle disposition making them easy to handle. Although calves are born with light tan hair, mature animals have white hair and a black tongue and skin. These cattle are characterized by rapid, persistent growth, muscularity and lean meat with good cutability. Chianina are late maturing and continue to grow up to four years of age. Cattle are adaptable to both hot and cold climates and can thrive in rough weather on mountain farms. Chianina have found wide use as a meat type sire breed for crossbreeding. In 1971, Chianina cattle, consisting of 16 bulls and 6 cows were first imported into Canada from Italy. A large number of Chianina cattle from Canada were later exported to the United States. Semen from Chianina bulls in Canada was exported into the United States and crossed with the Angus and Hereford breeds to create new breeds such as Chiangus, Chiford and Chimaine. The Chianina's milk production is low, however it has high butterfat content. Mature bulls weigh up to 1360 kg and cows 950 kg. The number of registrations has been declining because of the low number of members and the primary usage of the breed in crossbreeding.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1971		22
1975	452	5069
1980	157	788 (352+436)*
1985	102	328 (176+152)*
1990	33	101 (55+ 46)*
1995	3	9 (6+ 3)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

DEVON

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, May 5, 1972.

General Stud and Herd Book
Bruce Hunt, Secretary
2417 Holly Lane
Ottawa, ON K1V 0M7
Phone: (613) 731-7110
Fax: (613) 731-0704
email: clrc@clrc.on.ca

The origin of the Devon breed, also known as the Ruby Red, can be traced to the hilly area in the northern part of the county of Devon in England. These cattle were popular in the latter part of the 18th century. The Devon breed which resembles **Sussex** cattle, is smaller and bright cherry or ruby red in colour. These cattle are adaptable to the uplands and moorlands of Devon with the ability to convert poor quality grass to beef. Beginning in 1855, a number of Devon herds were established in New Brunswick and Ontario. By 1893 as many as 145 cattle were registered in New Brunswick. During the subsequent years, however, the Devon disappeared from the Canadian agricultural scene only to be re-established half a century later. In 1968, Shaver Beef Breeding Farm of Galt, Ontario, imported two bulls and eight cows from England. Devon cattle often have red coloured hair with distinct dappled markings. Pigment is conspicuous around the eyes and muzzle. The colour of the skin and hair, which provides protection against the sun, is suitable for semi-tropical countries. The medium size, waxy, creamy white horns are dark at the tips. In the bulls, the horns grow outward curving slightly downwards, but in the cow the horns spread gracefully and turn upwards towards the end. These cattle were very popular for draught, but are kept today as a predominantly beef breed. Cows are very fertile, calve easily and have good mothering ability. The Devon breed is considered critical based on conservation priority of cattle breeds with fewer than 2000 globally. Overall, the number of registrations has been increasing.

Number of registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Registrations
1953	5
1955	16
1965	3
1970	10
1975	11 (5+ 6)*
1980	12 (12+ 0)*
1996	238 (193+45)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

DEXTER

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, March 4, 1986.

Canadian Dexter Cattle Association
Ronald K. Black, Secretary
2417 Holly Lane
Ottawa, ON K1V 0M7
Phone: (613) 731-7110
Fax: (613) 731-0704
email: clrc@clrc.on.ca

The origin of the Dexter breed can be traced back to cattle in the south and southwestern hill districts of Ireland in the year 1776. These cattle are known to have been tamed by the first inhabitants and driven to inaccessible mountaineous areas by invaders. Over the centuries the isolation of these indigenous cattle has helped to produce many distinct British breeds. There are two types of Dexter, the smaller dwarf cattle which carry the lethal gene and the proportionate non-dwarf type which does not carry the lethal gene. The breed is being closely studied to identify the lethal gene which can cause the bulldog calf syndrome. According to "The Farmer's Advocate" on December 15, 1899, Senator Drummond of Montreal, Québec raised Dexter from stock imported from Great Britain. In 1959, Dexter cattle were reintroduced into Canada with the importation of one bull and 8 cows from Great Britain. The first 45 cattle registered in the General Stud book were born between 1956 and 1966, and were mostly imported from the United States. Prior to the formation of the Canadian Dexter Cattle Association, Canadian Dexters were registered in the United States. Dexters are one of the smallest breeds in the world. Non-dwarf type Dexters are small, well proportioned animals. The horns are of medium length, curving forward and upwards. The breed's short, fine hair is predominantly black, although red and dun coloured cattle are not uncommon. Dwarfs are characterized by very short legs between the knee and fetlock. The head is short and broad with a short, deep and thick neck. The body is deep, compact, square and low set. Dexter cattle are a dual purpose breed that produces high quality milk and excellent meat. These cattle were originally an extremely hardy mountain breed, adaptable to extreme climatic conditions. Their small size is ideal for a small holding or a hobby farm. Dexter cattle are excellent grazers on rough pastures thus enabling tight stocking for more efficient use of land. Cattle mature very early and cows first calve at 2 years of age. Cows have good mothering ability and have been known to calve to 18 years of age. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 3000 kg of milk containing 4.0% butterfat. Dexters provide excellent small lean beef carcasses ideal for a small family. Mature bulls weigh up to 460 kg and cows 360 kg. Dexter is considered rare in North America based on conservation priority of cattle breeds, however it is no longer classified as a "rare" breed in the United Kingdom. Since 1987, the number of memberships and registrations has been increasing.

Number of members and registrations.

Year	Members	Registrations
1960		11
1990	58	69
1995	129	225

DUTCH BELTED

Dutch Belted Association of America, Inc.
Don Bixby, Registrar
American Livestock Breeds Conservancy
P.O. Box 477
Pittsboro, NC 27312, U.S.A.
Phone: (919) 542-5704
Fax: (919) 542-2460
email: albc@emji.net

The origin of the Dutch Belted breed can be traced to Lakenfeld in the Netherlands. These cattle are a very scarce breed with fewer than 1000 animals living world-wide. Dutch Belted cattle were first introduced into Canada from the United States with the importation of one bull and 8 cows in 1955. These cattle are generally black with a white belt, but red, belted animals are also sometimes seen. The white belt should begin just behind the shoulder and stretch nearly to the hip. It is believed that this white belt is the result of a recessive gene that was first found in cattle native to the Tyrol region of the European Alps. Breeds of cattle that exhibit this type of marking are the **Belted Galloway**, **Belted Swiss**, **Belted Welsh** and **Sheeted Somerset**. The Dutch Belted is a dairy breed known to be docile, easy calving and have high milk yields when properly managed. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 6750-9000 kg of milk and the butterfat content of lies between 3.5 and 5.5%. Mature bulls weigh on an average 900 kg and cows 500-550 kg. The Dutch Belted is considered "rare" based on conservation priority of cattle breeds with fewer than 1000 annual registrations in North America and approximately 5000 globally.

Number of North American members and registrations.

Year	Members	Registrations
1955		9
1970		72
1985		100
1990		41
1995	222	594 (114+480)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

ERINGER

Entered into the General Stud and Herd Book, March 8, 1982.

General Stud and Herd Book
Bruce Hunt, Secretary
2417 Holly Lane
Ottawa, ON K1V 0M7
Phone: (613) 731-7110
Fax: (613) 731-0704
email: clrc@clrc.on.ca

The origin of Eringer cattle can be traced back to the Hérens Valley area in Switzerland. The Eringer is one of the oldest Swiss breeds. These cattle are still being maintained as a pure breed with its own Herd Book in Switzerland. It has been common to fight the Eringer cows during festive occassions. These are held before cattle are moved to the pastures in the hills during the summer, at the time of their return to the valley in the fall, and at intervals in the mountains during the pasture season. Cows selected for fighting are groomed and given additional feed and occasionally some wine. Female offspring of aggressive fighting dams are selected, and young cows with proven fighting abilities command a good price. Bulls are never used for fighting. In 1981, Eringer cattle were first imported into Canada from Switzerland with three registrations. These cattle are solid, dull black with some shading to a reddish tinge over the hips and sides. In bulls a thin line of red hair down the backbone is quite common. The horns in the bulls are out thrust, nearly straight, short and thick while in the cows they are medium sized, upturned and often tilted backwards towards the tips. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 3400 kg of milk containing 3.9% butterfat. Mature bulls weigh up to 590 kg and cows 450 kg. There have been no registrations in the last 10 years. To date, a total of only three cattle have been registered in the General Stud and Herd Book.

GALLOWAY

Organized November 24, 1882. Incorporated under Ontario Agricultural and Arts Act, 1882. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, 1905.

Canadian Galloway Association
Ronald K. Black, Secretary
2417 Holly Lane
Ottawa, ON K1V 0M7
Phone: (613) 731-7110
Fax: (613) 731-0704
email: galloway@clrc.on.ca

The Canadian Galloway Association is the oldest registry of purebred cattle in Canada. The Galloway breeds originated in southwestern Scotland and are likely the descendents of a polled breed of cattle brought to Scotland by Norse invaders. Thomas McCrae and other pioneers were instrumental in the registration of Galloway in 1872, then in the Ontario Galloway Herd Book in 1874 and later in the formation of the predecessor of the Canadian Galloway Association in 1882. This association presently registers three types of cattle: the Galloway, the Belted Galloway and the White Galloway.

In 1853, Mr. Graham of Vaughn, Ontario first imported the **Galloway** breed into Canada. Galloways were introduced into western Canada by the Cochrane Ranch in 1888. These cattle are black, dun or red in colour.

In 1916, the Wiggins family of Czar, Alberta imported the **Belted Galloway** into western Canada. In 1950, the first continuous Belted group of Galloway cattle were imported into Canada by H. Gordon Green of Québec. This was followed by additional importations from Scotland and the United States. These cattle are black, dun or red in colour with a white belt around the midriff.

The **White Galloway** was imported to Canada in 1966 by Walking A Ranches of DeWinton, Alberta. These cattle display a white park colour pattern with black, dun or red points on the ears, nose and feet.

The Galloway breeds are polled and are known for their longevity and adaptability to cold climates. The cattle have thick hide and long wavy hair with a unique thick undercoat and a long outer coat, providing excellent winter insulation. Galloway have the reputation of being hardy, good foragers with excellent feed efficiency, and producers of fine marbled beef. Cows are noted for their mothering ability and calving ease. Calves survive under more adverse conditions than most other breeds. The cattle are medium framed and deep bodied. Mature bulls weigh on an average 900 kg and cows 550 kg. Since 1950, there has been a overall increase in the number of registrations.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	16	57	1960	63	390 (1)*
1925	9	38	1965	110	775
1930	7	27	1970	93	599 (41)*
1935	2	15	1975	84	378 (56)*
1940	4	31	1980	79	313 (53)*
1945	4	17	1985	75	265 (35)*
1950	3	50	1990	82	279 (31)*
1955	20	114 (2)*	1995	123	419 (49)*

* Belted Galloway.

GASCONNE

Entered into the General Stud and Herd Book, November 8, 1976

General Stud and Herd Book
Bruce Hunt, Secretary
2417 Holly Lane
Ottawa, ON K1V 0M7
Phone: (613) 731-7110
Fax: (613) 731-0704
email: clrc@clrc.on.ca

The origin of Gasconne cattle can be traced back to the region of Gascony in southwest France. These cattle are a dual purpose meat and draft breed. Cattle are grey in colour, with or without black points. There are two types of Gasconne cattle. The smaller, darker mountain type with black points and mucosae is very similar to the **Piedmont** breed of northwest Italy. These cattle are ideal for extensive systems of cattle production. The larger **aréolé** or **Mirandais** variety has pink mucosae and is nearly extinct. This has resulted from crossing these cattle with the Piedmont, the old Grasconne and the black mucosae variety. The long horned calves are red. The breed is very rare world-wide. In 1976, two bulls of the Gasconne breed were first imported into Canada from France. Since then, there have been no registrations. To date, a total of only one animal has been registered in the General Stud and Herd Book.

GELBVIEH

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, October 12, 1972

Canadian Gelbvieh Association
Wendy G. Belcher, Secretary/Manager
Room 123A, 2116-27th Avenue, N.E.
Calgary, AB T2E 7A6
Phone: (403) 250-8640
Fax: (403) 291-5624

The origin of the Gelbvieh can be traced back to the 19th century in Germany. Gelbvieh are a result of crossing between the **Keltic-German Landrace** cattle from northern Bavaria and **Simmental**, **Shorthorn** and **Heil-Brown Landrace** cattle. A number of varieties were combined into the Gelbvieh breed including **Bernese**, **Swiss Brown**, **Local German Red** and **Red Pied**, **Limpurger** from a Red Bavarian breed, **Lahn** in German Hesse, **Glan-Donnersberg** and **Yellow Franconian** of Northern Bavaria. Gelbvieh were developed as a dual purpose breed from the original draft animal. In 1972, John W. Riley in Prince Edward Island first imported a bull into Canada and subsequently 14 calves from Germany. Gelbvieh are reddish-gold to russet in colour. The areas around the eyes and muzzle are generally lighter in colour than the rest of the animal. The horns are thick and rather short, growing nearly straight out from the poll. Polled cattle are also common. These cattle have fine, dense hair, pigmented skin and dark hooves. In North America, the Gelbvieh is solely developed as a strong maternal beef breed without sacrificing performance or carcass quality. The Gelbvieh has the best conformation in a moderate framed animal of any German breed. Although selected for milk production, increased emphasis is placed in beef conformation. The hindquarter is exceptionally well muscled. Cows are known for their early sexual maturity, high fertility, calving ease, maternal ability, fast growth and placid temperament. These cattle adapt well to subtropical as well as cold climates. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 3300 kg of milk containing 4.1% butterfat. The average body weight of calves was 41 kg at birth and 278 kg at 205 days. Bulls and heifers weighed 494 kg and 375 kg, respectively, at one year of age. Mature bulls weigh up to 1300 kg and cows 850 kg. Since the early 1980s, the number of memberships and registrations of purebred and percentage animals has been increasing.

Number of members and registrations.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1972	20	18	1980	39	281 (182+ 99)*
1973	23	103	1985	93	879 (631+248)*
1974	78	924	1990	139	1300 (1047+253)*
1975	166	1075	1995	249	2054 (1535+519)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

GUERNSEY

Organized 1905. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, November 29, 1905.

Canadian Guernsey Association
Vivianne Macdonald, Secretary-Manager
368 Woolwich St.
Guelph, ON N1H 3W6
Phone: (519) 836-2141
Fax: (519) 824-9250

The origin of this breed can be traced back to the Island of Guernsey in the English Channel off the coast of France sometime in the 10th century. This breed is a combination of the now-extinct brindled **Isigny** draught breed of Normandy and the slender, wheat coloured lyre-horned **Froment de Leon** of Brittany. The breed includes the cattle of Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Herm. In 1876, Sir John Abbott of Montréal, first imported these cattle into Canada. The Guernsey are a light fawn to brown or red coloured dairy breed with white patches. The forehead is generally marked with a white patch and the nose is usually buff coloured but occasionally black or streaked with black. Cattle have amber hoofs often tipped with black. The deep yellow pigmentation found in the skin, ears, udder, body and tail are characteristic. These cattle are considered gentle, hardy and easily managed. Guernsey cattle accompanied Admiral Byrd's Antarctic expedition. Guernsey cattle are bigger than Jerseys, have a typical dairy conformation with heavier bone and a wide pelvis for easy calving. Cows are known for their stayability and rich, golden coloured milk. The average yearly production of a mature cow is 5984 kg of milk containing 4.56% butterfat and 3.54% protein (National Herd Average, 1996). Mature bulls weigh up to 900 kg and cows 600 kg. The number of memberships and registrations has been declining over the last 30 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	105	327	1960	864	5243
1925	200	569	1965	838	6131
1930	469	1122	1970	479	3465
1935	346	1558	1975	267	2347
1940	509	2201	1980	251	2092
1945	731	2883	1985	276	1901
1950	903	3996	1990	226	1500
1955	824	4424	1995	186	1005 (931+74)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

HAYS CONVERTER

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, December 17, 1975.

Canadian Hays Converter Association
Terri Worms, Secretary-Manager
Room 450, 1207-11th Avenue, S.W.
Calgary, AB T3C 0M5
Phone: (403) 245-6923
Fax: (403) 244-3128

Hays Converter is the first recognized breed of cattle that has been developed in Canada. The breed was developed by Senator Harry W. Hays of Alberta in 1952. **Hereford** cows were bred to eight **Holstein-Friesian** bulls for two years. This resulted in a foundation herd of 159 Holstein-Friesian x Hereford heifers that were then backcrossed to a certified meat-type Hereford bull. Sires derived from five of the fastest gaining bull were reintroduced to the foundation herd to produce 2/3 Hereford and 1/3 Holstein-Friesian crosses. At the same time, four **Brown Swiss** bulls were bred to 100 Hereford cows to produce 1/2 Brown Swiss and 1/2 Hereford crosses. Over the following years, the best of these crossbred cows were introduced into the original foundation cow herd. The top bulls from the combined group of Holstein-Friesian x Hereford and Hereford x Brown Swiss crosses were then bred to the cows with the best udders. The resulting herd was then closed and cattle were selected based on weaning weight, yearling weight and udder. Hays Converter cattle are noted for their uniformity of performance. Cattle are hardy, requiring minimal feed supplementation during wintering on the range. Cows do not have to be milked out and are more than capable of providing the extra milk required to wean heavy calves. Hays Converter is a large, well fleshed, long bodied animal known for its good legs and feet. Steers finish at a weight of approximately 500 kg at 12-15 months of age under normal feedlot conditions. Mature bulls weigh up to 1260 kg and cows 810 kg. The Hays Converter is considered rare based on conservation priority of cattle breeds with fewer than 1000 registrations in North America. The number of registrations has been increasing steadily.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1976	2	2
1980	33	111 (106+ 5)*
1985	47	156 (124+32)*
1990	41	271 (258+13)*
1995	18	314 (285+29)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

HEREFORD

Organized 1890. Incorporated under Ontario Agricultural and Arts Act. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, January 1, 1901.

Canadian Hereford Association
Duncan J. Porteous, General Manager
5160 Skyline Way N.E.
Calgary, AB T2E 6V1
Phone: (403) 275-2662
Fax: (403) 295-1333
email: herefords@hereford.ca

The origin of the Hereford breed can be traced back to tenant farmers in the county of Herefordshire in England. In 1860, F.W. Stone, a Shorthorn breeder from Guelph, Ontario, first imported one bull and eight heifers of the Hereford breed from England. The Polled Hereford was established by Mossom Boyd of Bobcaygeon, Ontario from the pure strain of Polled Hereford imported from the United States in 1902. The Hereford cattle gradually spread across Canada and outnumbered the Shorthorn breed after World War II to become the predominant breed of beef cattle in every province in Canada. The Hereford is a beef breed predominantly red in colour with a white head, throat, brisket, belly, feet and switch. These cattle are noted for hardiness, good grazing ability, strong constitution, mild disposition and the ability to produce top grading carcasses under a variety of conditions. Hereford cattle adapt to environments from cold uplands to hot semi-desert plains and thrive in countries where droughts are prevalant, fodders in short supply and long distances for grazing. Cows are good mothers with high conception and calving rates. Mature bulls weigh up to 1250 kg and cows 725 kg.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	932	3290	1960	7205	50772
1925	1029	3234	1965	7871	60604
1930	422	3584	1970	6054	59499
1935	451	5197	1975	7025	59858
1940	666	7290	1980	8254	72409
1945	1756	14818	1985	5296	42975
1950	4567	25605	1990	3945	40141
1955	6616	43845	1995	3095	31866

HIGHLAND

Organized July 4, 1964. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, October 2, 1964.

Canadian Highland Cattle Society
Margaret Badger, Secretary-Manager
307 chemin Spicer
Knowlton, PQ J0E 1V0
Phone: (450) 243-5543
Fax: (450) 243-1150

The origin of the Highland breed can be traced back to the highlands and western coastal islands of Scotland. Highland is one of the oldest and possibly the purest breed in the United Kingdom. In 1885, Robert Campbell first imported these cattle from Scotland to the Riding Mountain country, north of Strathclair, Manitoba. Bulls were used to sire local cows throughout the Prairie province. Inspite of the attention paid to this breed in the early days of the cattle industry there was little effort to maintain these cattle as a pure breed. The first registered Highland cattle that came to Canada in the late 1920s and early 1930s were imported by R. Home Smith of Toronto, Ontario, Godfrey S. Pettit of Caledon, Ontario and Mary M. Lindsay of Lloydminister, Saskatchewan. A Herd Book of registrations has been kept since that time, now listing over 10,000 purebred registrations. The breed appears to be the same in general appearance as it was two centuries ago, when recorded cattle history began. Highland are characterized by a long, shaggy coat which extends on to the tail and down the legs, frequently covers the eye and provides excellent winter insulation. Cattle have a deep long body, a downy under coat and a long outer coat. Coat colours include black, red, yellow, white, dun and brindle. Highland have long horns which are widespread and curve upwards on the cow and to lesser degree on the bull. These cattle are fairly docile and known as a hardy, highly adaptable beef breed able to be productive where other cattle could not survive. Cows are slow maturing, usually calving at three years, easy calvers with good maternal ability, low calf mortality and a high weaning percentage. Meat is lean and well marbled. Mature bulls weigh up to 800 kg and cows 500 kg. The Highland is considered "watch" based on conservation priority of cattle breeds with fewer than 2500 registrations in North America and approximately 10000 globally. The number of memberships and registrations has been increasing.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1940			1970	54	124
1945		9	1975	66	162
1950		28	1980	156	150
1955		100	1985	142	177
1960		149	1990	228	437
1965	22	132	1995	326	790

HOLSTEIN

Organized 1884. Incorporated, 1891

Holstein Association of Canada
Keith Flaman, Secretary & Chief Executive
P.O. Box 610
Brantford, ON N3T 5R4
Phone: (519) 756-8300
Fax: (519) 756-5878
email: general@holstein.ca
web: http://www.holstein.ca

The origin of Holstein cattle can be traced back to the **Black-pied Dutch** cattle in the province of Friesland in northeastern Holland. It was originally a dual purpose cattle. In 1881, Archibald Wright first imported a bull and cow of the Holstein breed into Winnipeg, Manitoba from the United States. After a couple of years 100 Friesian cattle were imported from the Netherlands and distributed across Ontario. Although there were subsequent shipments from the Netherlands, the major influx was from the United States during the later part of the 19th century. The Canadian Herd Book was closed in 1903 and the name Holstein-Fresian was used for the breed until 1984 when the name was officially changed to Holstein. The breed is found all across Canada. In 1971 there were more Holstein in Canada than any beef or dairy breed. Today it is estimated that approximately 90% of all dairy cattle are purebred Holstein or possess distinct Holstein characteristics. Red and White Holstein-Friesian were allowed registry in the Alternate Herd Book up until 1976 when these cattle were incorporated into the the Official Herd Book. In the early years, the low fat content of milk was a subject of considerable ridicule. However, in the later years, large milk yields drew considerable attention as demand for fluid milk increased. Balanced breeding programs based on both production records and body conformation are the foundation for increased productivity of the Canadian Holstein breed. Holstein are large cattle known today for their clearly defined black and white markings, as well as for their excellent dairy conformation, great capacity for roughage, and production of huge quantities of good quality milk. The average yearly production of a mature cow is 8383 kg of milk containing 3.81% butterfat and 3.26% protein (PATLQ Official Test, 1996). Mature bulls weigh up to 1200 kg and cows 750 kg. The number of registrations has steadily been increasing.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	~3500	15497	1960	13443	88150
1925	2945	16001	1965	13933	88500
1930	4248	22400	1970	13870	98800
1935	4751	24825	1975	12749	101368
1940	7106	42902	1980	14462	124944
1945	9717	53149	1985	15840	149014
1950	11950	61799	1990	16385	217916 (165916+52000)*
1955	12832	73500	1995	14165	202102 (179432+22670)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

JERSEY

Organized June 7, 1901. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, June 11, 1901.

Jersey Canada
Russell G. Gammon, Secretary-Manager
350 Speedvale Avenue West, Unit 9
Guelph, ON N1H 7M7
Phone: (519) 821-9150
Fax: (519) 821-2723
email: info@jerseycanada.com

The origin of this breed can be traced back to cattle imported into France from the Island of Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands. Jersey cattle were first imported into Canada by R. H. Stephens in 1868 and became the foundation of the famous St. Lambert herd. Today, the majority of these cattle are found in Ontario and Quèbec. Cattle are generally fawn in colour with wide variation in shade. Red, brown, grey and black also occur. Jerseys often have white markings. Tongues and switches may be black. A ring of light colour around the muzzle is a constant feature of the breed. Jerseys are fairly small in stature, in fact being the most compact of the Channel Island cattle. A fine boned cattle with small hoof on slender but strong legs and the very wide pelvis enables easy calving even when mated to large bulls. Cattle are hardy, disease resistant with a good feed conversion and readily adaptable to extremes of climate. Jerseys are lean, refined, possess an extreme measure of dairy type and exhibit an exceptional heat tolerance for a temperate breed. Cows are early maturing and continue to yield well over a number of years. Fat globules in Jersey milk are large and the cream will thus rise quickly when setting. The breed is renowned for the high protein content of the milk it produces. The combination of high production, type and longevity in the Canadian Jerseys has elicited strong demand in the international markets. The average yearly production of a mature cow is 5720 kg of milk containing 4.93% butterfat and 3.86% protein (National Breed Average, 1996). Mature bulls weigh up to 700 kg and cows 550 kg. The number of memberships and registrations has been declining over the last 30 years as the number of dairy cattle and dairy farms in Canada has declined.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	582	2195	1960	1514	11802
1925	1266	3786	1965	1430	11603
1930	1636	5088	1970	788	7383
1935	1438	7235	1975	705	5951
1940	1630	8314	1980	710	6674
1945	2187	10952	1985	816	8098
1950	2250	14762	1990	814	7124
1955	1416	12675	1995	663	6565 (6290+275)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

KERRY

Entered into the General Stud and Herd Book, July 7, 1992

General Stud and Herd Book
Bruce Hunt, Secretary
2417 Holly Lane
Ottawa, ON K1V 0M7
Phone: (613) 731-7110
Fax: (613) 731-0704
email: clrc@clrc.on.ca

This breed, which can be traced back to the county of Kerry in Ireland, is thought to be the descendent of the **Celtic Black** breed of cattle. The Celtic Black breed originated in Asia in the 4th century and according to archaeological evidence was common in Ireland until the late 1600s. Kerry cattle became almost extinct by the early 1980s, and in 1983 the total world population of pedigreed cows was only 200. A rescue by the Royal Dublin Society and the Department of Agriculture and Public Works office has helped estabish 10 private herds of pedigreed cattle. These cattle generally have a glossy black coat. Some may have a bit of white around the udder and occasionally one will see a red animal. Red Kerry cattle are not recognized by the breed association, however. These cattle have fine bones and a clean head with white long horns proportional to the size of the body which curve upwards, tapering to black tips. Kerry cattle imported to Canada in the early 1800s, had disappeared by the 1930s. Later, in 1971, 11 heifers and one bull were imported into Ontario. There is no breed association in Canada. However, Rare Breeds Conservancy in Canada has been encouraging breeders to maintain Kerry cattle on host farms. The Kerry is a dairy breed with a well-shaped and capacious udder. Cows are very docile and produce milk with a homogenized appearance since the fat globules produced are smaller than normal and do not rise to the top. Cattle are extremely hardy and suitable for all types of soils and climates, and can exist on scarce, poor forage. These cattle are known for their mothering ability, calving ease and stayability. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 3500 kg of milk containing 4.0% butterfat. Mature bulls weigh an average of 600 kg and cows 450 kg. The Kerry is considered "critical" based on conservation priority of cattle breeds with fewer than 200 registrations in North America and approximately 2000 globally. The number of registrations has been declining.

Number of registrations.

Year	Registrations
1985	4
1990	16
1993	20
1994	23
1995	7

LIMOUSIN

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, 1969.

Canadian Limousin Association
Geoff Barker, Executive Manager
5663 Burleigh Crescent, S.E.
Calgary, AB T2H 1Z4
Phone: (403) 253-7309
Fax: (403) 253-1704
email: limousin@limousin.com

The origin of the Limousin breed can be traced to the Limoges region of France. The Limousin breed has incorporated the **Marchois** of La Creuse, and the **Meymac**, the **Meyssac**, the **Treignac** and the **Vendonnais** types. In 1886 a Herd Book was established in France for the Limousin breed. Traditionally a strong, fast draft breed, Limousin are now popular beef cattle. In 1967, the North American Limousin Foundation imported a bull calf named Castor into Canada from France. This was followed by 11 bull calves and 5 heifers the following year and later several more importations occurred. The breed is found all across Canada. Limousin are dark yellow-red or light red in colour in areas around their eyes, muzzle and legs. Horns are of medium length growing outward and forward, although some cattle are polled. Cattle mature rapidly and are known for high fertility, calving ease and excellent feed conversion. Limousin are fine boned cattle with excellent beef conformation and a long body well off the ground. Cattle are noted for heavy muscling, light external fat, fine grained meat. These cattle carry a thick coat that allows them to withstand rigorous range weather when raised under more rugged conditions year-round, even during the calving season. It is one of the few breeds of European origin that was developed strictly for beef purposes. Limousin cattle are today one of Canada's major beef breeds. Mature bulls weigh up to 1180 kg and cows 770 kg. The number of memberships and registrations has been increasing over the past 10 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1970	123	202
1975	933	4024
1980	1324	5009
1985	2545	9561
1990	4267	12437 (10554+1883)*
1995	5579	11401 (10370+1031)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

LINCOLN RED

Organized 1969. Became part of Shorthorn breed, June 7, 1977.

Canadian Lincoln Red Association
Lynne Van Beek
R. R. #1
St. Charles, ON P0M 2W0
Phone: (705) 867-2291
email: beeker@cyberbeach.net

Lincoln Red cattle can be traced back to the *Bos urus* cattle introduced into Lincolnshire on the east coast of England by the Scandinavian invaders in the 8th to 10th centuries. These native cattle were crossed with **Durham** bulls, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, resulting in the Lincoln Red. In 1822, the Lincoln Red was recognized as a separate breed of cattle in the Coates Herd Book and in 1896, the British Lincoln Red Shorthorn Society established its own Herd Book. Originally a horned breed, an ambitious breeding plan begun in 1939 resulting in the first polled cattle, and by the 1960s, the majority of cattle were polled. As a result, the breed society dropped the word "shorthorn" from its title, and became the present "Lincoln Red Cattle Society". In 1964 the first Lincoln Red were imported to Canada from England by Donald McQueen Shaver. The cow "Driby 325", the largest of the herd, weighing 870 kg produced a bull calf "Camson Pandrama" that grew to an enormous 1300 kg. By 1971, 9 males and 60 female Lincoln Red cattle had been imported to Canada. Although the Lincoln Red was originally a dual purpose breed, selective breeding gradually produced two distinct types, dairy and beef, and in 1946 the society decided to divide the Herd Book by type. Gradually the emphasis on beef became more marked, so that today, the Lincoln Red is considered a beef breed, although its milk production potential is reflected in its rapid-growing offspring. These cattle are uniform, deep cherry red in colour. Only the tip of the tail is cream coloured. The body is long and deep chested with well sprung ribs, long lower quarters and well muscled legs. The head is short and wide and the legs are short and strong. These cattle are extremely hardy and rugged, due in part to their thick hides and relatively heavy coats. Lincoln Red are docile in temperament and easily adapt to varying climatic conditions. Average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 3600 kg of milk. Mature bulls weigh up to 1100 kg and cows 680 kg. The Lincoln Red is considered rare based on conservation priority of cattle breeds with fewer than 1000 registrations in North America and approximately 5000 globally. Although the Canadian Lincoln Red Association became affiliated with the Canadian Shorthorn Association in 1977, the Lincoln Red Association maintains a separate Herd Book and all Lincoln Red registrations are recorded separately, as well as in the Shorthorn Herd Book. Although there are relatively few North American breeders, current trends in the North American beef market's evaluation of quality beef has rekindled interest in this breed.

Number of registrations.

Year	Members	Registrations
1965		5
1970	6	4
1975	32	264 (84+180)*
1976	32	140 (92+ 48)*
1977	32	90 (90+ 0)*

* Registration and percentage animals.

LUING

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, July 10, 1975.

Canadian Luing Cattle Association
Mrs. Richard J. Luft, Secretary-Treasurer
Kathyrn, AB T0M 1E0
Phone: (403) 935-4414

Luing is a new beef breed developed by the Cadzow brothers on the island of Luing off the western coast of Scotland. The Blue Grey type resulting from the crossing of a white **Shorthorn** bull on a **Highland** heifer, has long been recognized as a superior animal to fatten. In 1947, the foundation herd of the Luing cattle were developed by crossing Beef Shorthorn bulls with Highland cows and then crossing the best heifer offspring back to the Shorthorn bulls. This was followed by a deliberate system of inbreeding and then line breeding to form the Luing breed. Selection has been for beef conformation and rate of gain on the herd raised in the open year-round. Luing cattle were officially recognized as a breed in 1965. A true-breeding type was established in 1967 with the breeding of the seventh generation offspring. In 1967, three bulls and 14 cows were imported into Canada from the United Kingdom. These cattle have a thick, shaggy, red-brown coat much like that of the Highland cattle. The conformation of Luing cattle is very uniform, however, occassionally red to white, yellow, roan or brindle cattle appear. These cattle have been selected for growth potential. Cows calve easily, are good mothers and produce calves with a high weaning weight per kg cow weight. The average mature weight of Luing bulls is 966 kg. The number of registrations has been declining.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1976	12	34
1980	8	71 (58+13)*
1985	6	26
1990	7	8
1995	7	5

* Purebred and percentage animals.

MAINE-ANJOU

Organized 1969. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, 1970

Canadian Maine-Anjou Association
Rod McLeod, General Manager
Room 110, 3016-19th Street N.E.
Calgary, AB T2E 6Y9
Phone: (403) 291-7077
Fax: (403) 291-0274

The origin of Maine-Anjou cattle can be traced back to the Brittany region where it served as a draft breed which was also used for milk production. In 1830, this breed was originally developed by crossing **Shorthorn** bulls with the **Mancelle**, one of the native red and white Brittany cattle types. In 1962, the Maine-Anjou and the Armoricaine breed societies merged and this was followed by the introduction of Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel bulls from the Netherlands and Rotbunte bulls from Germany into the breed to form the Rouge de l'Ouest. In 1970, this merger failed and the Maine-Anjou and the Armoricaine breed societies were reestablished. In 1968, Shaver Beef Breeding Farms, Galt in Ontario first imported three bull calves from France. This was followed by importation of 18 male and 16 female calves within a couple of years and many more later. Maine-Anjou cattle are normally dark red in colour with white patches on the body and a white underline. Roan animals are also found. Horns in both sexes are small and extend outwards. The skin is lightly pigmented. Maine-Anjou are one of France's largest cattle with good length, heavy muscling and an excellent frame. Calves are fairly small at birth resulting in calving ease. Cattle are prized for their beef qualities, excellent growth rate and milk production. Although the primary emphasis is on beef, milk yield remains adequate enough for the Maine-Anjou to be considered a dual purpose breed. Bulls have been used for crossbreeding with Angus and several other breeds resulting in well-muscled offspring, clean in their middle, free from waste in the brisket area with minimal fat covering. Mature bulls weigh up to 1250 kg and cows 900 kg. The number of registrations has been increasing over the last 10 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1969		3
1970	16	9
1975	1789	10418
1985		2340 (1879+461)*
1990	350†	2997 (2535+462)*
1995	351	3215 (2493+722)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.
† Approximate.

MARCHIGIANA - ROMAGNOLA

Organized Canadian Romagnola Association. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, July 4, 1974
Organized Canadian Marchigiana Association. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, Nov. 22, 1974

Canadian Romagnola Association/Canadian Marchigiana Association
Janet Carscallen, Secretary-Manager
P.O. Box 37
Priddis, AB T0L 1W0
Phone: (403) 931-2415
Fax: (403) 262-2952

The origin of Romagnola can be traced back to the *Bos taurus macroceros* (long-horned aurochs) cattle in the steppes of Eastern and Central Europe. It was during the 4th century that the barbarian hordes of the Goths reached Europe with cattle and settled the fertile lands of Romagna. The Romagnola breed originated from these cattle in the lower Po river valley in Italy. Initially developed as a draft breed, during the 18th and 19th century selection for beef traits transformed the Romagnola into mainly a beef breed. In 1973, four bulls of the Romagnola breed were first imported into Canada from Italy. These cattle tend to be light grey in colour with a black tail brush. Bulls normally have darker patches on the neck or shoulders and black patches around the eyes. The horns are medium in size, thick, upturned and curved outwards and slightly forward. Romagnola cattle are large heavy boned, and have well developed forequarters, short sturdy legs and an excellent beef conformation. The outstanding characteristics of this breed are feed conversion, fast gain, hardiness to heat and cold, early maturity, docility and fertility. The milk and butter fat production of Romagnola cows are adequate to wean heavy calves. Mature bulls weigh up to 1362 kg and cows 818 kg.

The Marchigiana breed, originating from the long-horned cattle that reached Italy following the barbarian invasions in the 6th century, can be traced to Marche and surrounding provinces in Italy. The breed was developed as a strain of cattle which originated in ancient times in the Podolla region of southwestern Russia and was brought to Italy during or after the time of the Roman Empire. The land in this area is fairly rough and feed is often hard to come by. Marchigiana are hardy cattle selected for the large type desirable for the lower and more fertile slopes where grazing and fodder is more abundant. The breed was developed primarily for meat production and draft. Marchigiana are large and muscular, fined boned with shorter horns and a lighter head. At the beginning of the 20th century, although crossbreeding with Romagnola bulls occurred, Marchigiana cattle looked more like a distinct breed. In 1932 the population was closed and since then has been maintained as a pure breed to become the most popular beef cattle in Italy. These cattle have short hair that may vary in colour from light gray to off white. Skin is pigmented with a black tongue and muzzle. The area around the eyes and the tail switch is sometimes dark. Horns are short to medium in length, black tipped, white in the middle with a yellow cast base. Horns curve forward in the bulls and upwards in the cow. Polled cattle are also being selected. The body is long and cylinderical in shape, rumps are long and level. Cows demonstrate early sexual maturity, calving ease and good fertility. These cattle have a mild disposition and have been selected for fast growth and feed efficiency. On good pasture, the Marchigiana gain weight rapidly and produce top quality beef. Mature bulls weigh up to 1450 kg and cows 825 kg.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1973		4	1985	4	16
1975	63	313	1990	8	39
1980	4	14	1995	10	11

MEUSE-RHINE-IJSSEL

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, November 14, 1975.

Canadian Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel Association
J. Lozeman, Executive Secretary
P.O. Box 235
Claresholm, AB T0L 0T0
Phone: (403) 625-4516
Fax: (403) 625-4516

The origin of the Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel breed can be traced back to the eastern and southeastern Netherlands along the Meuse, Rhine and Ijssel rivers for which the cattle are named. The red pied **Hollander** of North Holland, the red and white **Zeeland**, the **Drentish** from Over-yssel and the red-pied dairy Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel cattle of Flanders were incorporated into the Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel breed. The Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel was first recorded in the Netherlands Herd Book more than 100 years ago. In 1975, the first importation of Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel cattle into Canada consisted of one bull and 48 cows from United Kingdom and six bulls and one cow from Netherlands. This was followed in 1976 by importations from Britain, Germany and Netherlands. The Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel is a dual purpose meat and dairy breed. These cattle are red, dark red or red and white pied. Dark eye pigmentation is a breed trait. The neck and shoulders are usually red, the face if red has a white streak from the forehead to the muzzle. The horns of the bull are small and out thrust with a forward curve while those of a cow have a sharp forward curve. There appears to be a connection between the Red and White Friesian and this breed. Cows produce large quantities of milk which is notable for its high protein content (3.49%). The breed is known for improving milk production of beef cattle and well suited for single or multiple suckling. Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel cattle are known for a long deep, well developed frame with good body capacity supported by sound feet. These cattle have a quiet disposition and assume a good temperament. Cows have good mothering abilities, high quality udders and are easy calvers with a shorter gestation period than Friesian cattle. Cattle are maintained exclusively under pasture conditions. A large number of cows 14-15 years of age are still producing a calf every year. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 6000 kg of milk containing 4.25% butterfat. Mature bulls weigh up to 1320 kg and cows 735 kg.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1975		81 (21+60)*
1980	4	13 (12 + 1)*
1985	51	9 (4 + 5)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

MURRAY GREY

Organized 1970, Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, July 15, 1970.

Canadian Murray Grey Association
Sue Dixon, Secretary-Treasurer
P.O. Box 868
Carstairs, AB T0M 0N0
Phone: (403) 337-4007
Fax: (403) 337-4014

The origin of Murray Grey cattle can be traced back to the Upper Murray region of Victoria in Australia. In 1905, a grey calf was born to a very light roan **Shorthorn** cow. When this grey cow was mated to a black **Angus** bull a silver-grey calf was produced. Subsequently, the same cow produced 12 grey calves. The breed was developed by the Sutherland family by selecting for a grey or dun colour when these cows were mated to Angus bulls. In 1940, the cattle were maintained by *inter se* breeding. Murray Grey cattle were recognized as a breed in 1962. In 1969, Lord Roderic Gordon and his wife of Bentley in Alberta first introduced the Murray Grey breed into Canada using imported semen from Australia. After 1971 it became possible to import live animals into Canada from Australia which resulted in the importation of bull and heifer calves. The Murray Grey breed was developed as a beef breed by upgrading with beef breeds. The Tasmania Greys, although of the similar genetic origin, are not recognized in Canada. Cattle are well balanced with length, width, spring of ribs and smoothness. Purebred cattle have silver grey, grey, dark grey or dun colour. Murray Grey are docile, medium sized, naturally polled with good length from eye to the dark muzzle. Skin should be dark coloured and loose, and hooves are generally dark. These cattle are gentle and structurally sound with strong feet and legs. Carcasses are of good quality and the meat is well marbled. Cows are good milkers and calve easily. Murray Grey cattle are adaptable to a wide range of climate and management conditions. Mature bulls weigh up to 1000 kg and cows 680 kg. The number of registrations has been increasing over the last 10 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1971	155	197	1985	159	395 (343+ 52)*
1975	179	876	1990	145	318 (302+ 16)*
1980	183	699 (400+299)*	1995	89	390 (364+ 26)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

NORMANDE

Entered into the General Stud and Herd Book, July 7, 1992

General Stud and Herd Book
Bruce Hunt, Secretary
2417 Holly Lane
Ottawa, ON K1V 0M7
Phone: (613) 731-7110
Fax: (613) 731-0704
email: clrc@clrc.on.ca

The origin of the Normande breed can be traced back to an indigenous coastal type of cattle in Normandy, France, possibly of Viking origin. From about 1845 to 1860, these cattle were crossed with **Durham Shorthorn** and **Channel Island** cattle. As early as 1883, a breed Society was established in France for the Normande breed which was reorganized in 1926. Normande are dual purpose meat and dairy cattle. In 1975, one bull of the Normande breed was imported into Canada from France. The face of these cattle is mostly white with small coloured patches surrounding the eye with red eye rings. There is a large variation in colour within the breed. Black, dark reddish brown, brindled or spotted colour are distributed in patches on a white background. The face is dished like the **Jersey** while the brindling probably comes from the old Normande **Isigny** type. The breed is very hardy, and frequently maintained year-round on pasture supplemented with hay during the winter. Milk from cows is used to make Camembert cheese. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 4500 kg of milk containing 4.0% butterfat. Mature bulls weigh up to 1200 kg and cows 680 kg. The number of registrations has been decreasing.

Number of registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Registrations
1975	1
1980	19 (6+13)*
1985	18 (13+5)*
1990	2
1995	3

* Purebred and percentage animals.

PARTHENAIS

Entered into the General Stud and Herd Book, July 16, 1979

Canadian Parthenais Association
Allison Parkin, Secretary
925 Chilligo Road, R.R. # 21
Cambridge, ON N3C 2V3
Phone: (519) 658-2526
Fax: (519) 658-9489

The origin of the Parthenais breed can be traced to the Deux-Sèvres in western France. A Breed Society was formed in France as early as 1893. Although originally a triple purpose breed, Parthenais are attractive cattle now bred primarily for beef. These cattle display heavy muscling and are considered in some quarters as even being "double muscled". Parthenais are tan/buckskin in colour with black pigments and a black muzzle. In 1970, one bull of the Parthenais breed was first released from quarantine in Canada. These cattle are docile and have been crossed with almost every other breed in Canada. Parthenais cross cows have excellent maternal ability and tremendous udders, raising calves that are very competitive at weaning. Crossbred and purebred calves are born without the extra muscle but develop it starting at about two to three weeks of age. Parthenais are moderately framed cattle with a tremendous eye appeal. These cattle have a high muscle to bone ratio with a dressing percentage of over 67%, while carcasses are known to regularly cut at over 77%. In France, the Parthenais cattle are known for the quantity of meat produced and renowned for the quality of that meat. Mature bulls weigh on an average approximately 1000 to 1200 kg and cows 600 to 650 kg. The number of registrations of purebred and percentage animals has been increasing.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Registrations
1972	1
1976	21 (2+19)*
1980	1
1995	400*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

PIEDMONTESE

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, October 18, 1983.

Canadian Piedmontese Association
Jan Petterson, Secretary-Treasurer
P.O. Box 5097
Airdrie, AB T4B 2B2
Phone: (403) 948-1215
Fax: (403) 948-3141

The origin of the Piedmontese breed can be traced back to the upper Po valley of Piedmont in northern Italy. In 1887, the first Herd Book for the Piedmontese breed was established in Italy. These cattle show considerable variation within the breed. This may be because a number of breeds were combined in the mid nineteenth century with imported **Iberian** and **Podolian** blood lines. A Breed Society was established in 1934 and was followed by a new Herd Book in 1958. The **Albese** variety in Cuneo is the true double muscling type. Piedmontese cattle were originally developed for draft purposes. Later cows were worked and milked at the same time. In 1980, two bulls and four cows of the Piedmontese breed were first imported into Saskatchewan from Italy. Piedmontese are a lowland as well as a hill breed that are tall with a long body. Cattle are normally of a light grey-brown colour to white. The tail switch, eye lashes, muzzle, ears and hooves are black. Calves are relatively small at birth. These cattle are tall with a long body similar to, although slightly smaller than, the Italian Romagnola breed. The breed carries the double muscling trait and selection programs within the breed have tried to eliminate some of the negative consequences associated with this characteristic such as calving difficulties, low fertility and low milk yield. Piedmontese are now used for beef production. These cattle are characterized by rapid growth rate, early maturity, good quality meat and a higher dressing percentage. The fine boned Piedmont when crossed with the heavy framed Holstein produce offspring of excellent quality. The average yearly production of a mature cow is 3100 kg of milk. Mature bulls weigh approximately 950 kg and cows 630 kg. The number of memberships and registrations has been increasing in the last 10 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1980		1
1985	30	194 (10+184)*
1990	97	493 (195+298)*
1995	111	462 (130+332)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

PINZGAUER

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, October 16, 1972.

Canadian Pinzgauer Association
Roy Gardner, President
R. R. # 2
Olds, AB T4H 1P3
Phone: (403) 556-7118
Fax: (403) 556-2290

The origin of the Pinzgauer breed can be traced back to the Pinzgau Valley in the alpine region of southeastern Germany and western Austria. In 1972, three bulls of the Pinzgauer breed from Germany and one cow from Austria were first imported into Canada. The breed is characterized by a red colour and a white topline in a jagged pattern that covers a narrow area across the shoulders. This white marking is wider towards the rear and at the hips extending slightly over the legs. The Pinzgauer also have a white underline. These cattle are easy to feed and finish due to their quiet nature, high average daily gain and excellent feed conversion, minimum fat cover and above average marbling capacity. In Canada, Pinzgauer cattle were developed for beef characteristics. The average carcass weight is about 312 kg for an average live weight of 532 kg. Furthermore, 19 out of 50 scored AAA for marbling and were classified as A1 or A2. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 3600 kg of milk containing 4.0% butterfat. Mature bulls weigh up to 1000 kg and cows 650 kg. The number of registrations has increased slightly over the past four years.

Number of registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1972		3
1980		79 (0+79)*
1985		417 (342+75)*
1990		262 (250+12)*
1995	112	330 (301+29)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

RED POLL

Organized 1905. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, May 5, 1906.

Canadian Red Poll Cattle Association
Jackie Fleming, Secretary-Treasurer
R.R. No. 3
Ponoka, AB T4J 1R3
Phone: (403) 783-5951
Fax: (403) 638-2276

The origin of the breed can be traced back to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk in England. In the early 1800s two local breeds were merged, the **Norfolk Red**, a small, red coloured, horned breed and the **Suffolk Dun**, a much larger, polled, dairy breed that had a dun coloured coat. Through targeted selection, the "Norfolk" and "Suffolk Polled" breeds were established by the year 1845 and in 1882 were renamed "Red Poll". The infusion of **Danish Reds** to improve milk production in the 1960s adversely affected feed conversion, longevity and hardiness. This resulted in the Red Poll becoming a minor breed in the United Kingdom. Red Poll cattle are a medium sized polled breed with a rich, red coat colour. Some white may be present in the switch and on the underline as far as the navel. Although originally a dual purpose breed with the combined beef confirmation and capacity for milk production, the Red Poll is today considered a beef breed producing fine grained meat. The cows have better udders than standard beef breeds and produce milk with small fat globules making it easily digestable. Red Poll cattle are the longest lived of the British breeds, mature early, have a quiet disposition and are good foragers. Cows are hardy with a low incidence of metabolic disease and have the potential to be a double suckler. Some families have the tendency to produce twins. Cattle are easily adaptable to intensive and extensive systems for beef production, tolerant to both heat and cold climates, resistant to eye cancer and, to some extent, ticks. The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 4600 kg of milk containing 3.9% butterfat. Mature bulls weigh up to 1200 kg and cows 570 kg. The Red Poll is considered "watch" based on conservation priority of cattle breeds with fewer than 2500 registrations in North America and approximately 10000 globally. The number of registrations has been increasing over the last 20 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	72	282	1960	210	701
1925	168	305	1965	128	437
1930	173	443	1970	87	206
1935	124	477	1975	50	84
1940	102	392	1980	49	165
1945	183	625	1985	40	113
1950	242	830	1990	50	262
1955	225	869	1995	51	245

SALERS

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, March 26, 1974.

Salers Association of Canada
Ms. Daphne Warnes, Executive Secretary
Room 228, 2116-27th Ave., N.E.
Calgary, AB T2E 7A6
Phone: (403) 291-2620
Fax: (403) 291-2176

The Salers breed of cattle originated in the south-central region of France - the Auvergne, in the heart of the volcanic area of the Massif Central. This isolated mountainous area is noted for its rough terrain, harsh climate and poor soils. Bred for centuries in this isolated area, the breed has been far removed from any outside genetic influence and is considered to be one of the oldest and most genetically pure of all European breeds. The breed has been traced back more than 7000 years by archeologists who have found drawings of similar cattle on cave walls near the small town of Salers. In 1840 the breed was named after Salers, where some progressive breeders started selecting for milk and beef production. In 1906, the Salers Herd Book of France was established. The Salers breed was first imported into Canada from France in 1973. Cattle are usually of a dark mahogany red colour, occasionally with white spots under the belly. The coat is curly and very thick to protect it against cold. Salers generally have long lyre-shaped horns with hard black hooves and sound legs. The dark pigmentation of the skin protects this breed from eye disorders, and chapped and sunburned udders. These cattle are extremely hardy and survive in rough climates under poor soil conditions. It is believed that the breed may have *Bos indicus* parentage. Salers are known for their good milk production, excellent fertility and calving ease. These cattle are fast growing, early maturing and produce a high yielding carcass of choice grade with good internal marbling and low back fat. Today, Salers are a beef cattle and considered as a "Balanced breed". The average yearly production of a mature cow is approximately 3200 kg of milk containing 4.0% butterfat. Mature bulls will weigh up to 1200 kg and cows 800 kg. The breed is also known to carry a black recessive gene. A growing number of polled and black Salers are available. The number of memberships and registrations has been increasing.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1973		1
1975	161	974
1980	173	715 (239+ 476) *
1985	260	3423 (1489+1934)*
1990	410	4817 (2649+2168) *
1995	495	4212 (3705+ 507)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

SANTA GERTRUDIS

Organized 1967, Incorporated, Livestock Pedigree Act, July 15, 1970.
Entered into the General Stud and Herd Book, December 16, 1996.

General Stud and Herd Book
Bruce Hunt, Secretary
2417 Holly Lane
Ottawa, ON K1V 0M7
Phone: (613) 731-7110
Fax: (613) 731-0704
email: clrc@clrc.on.ca

The Santa Gertrudis breed was developed by two brothers, Richard and Robert Kleberg. They realized that the traditional British breeds were unprofitable in the subtropical climate found on the King Ranch in Texas. In 1910, the King Ranch bought a **Brahman** bull and after several crossbreeding trials it was found that the most profitable cross involved a combination of **Zebu** and **Shorthorn**. The ranch thus developed what is today the Santa Gertrudis breed over the next 30 years. The Santa Gertrudis breed, which consists of 5/8 Shorthorn and 3/8 Brahman blood, was officially recognized in the United States of America by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1940 and Santa Gertrudis Breeders International was formed in 1951. The King Ranch still has a very large herd of these cattle. In 1952, J. Grant Glassco first imported Santa Gertrudis cattle into Cold Creek Farms in Southern Ontario from the United States. Subsequently, small numbers of cattle have been imported from Texas and Colorado. These cattle have a distinctive cherry red coat with no white permitted other than minor spotting on the underline and dark pigmented skin. Santa Gertrudis may be horned or polled with slightly drooping ears, medium to large in size and their broad forehead tends to be slightly convex. The horns are short and thick and grow outwards from the head bending outwards and downwards. Bulls of this breed have a medium sized hump, the dewlap is well developed through the navel flap and sheath are moderate. Cows, however, are humpless. Santa Gertrudis cattle are strong boned, deeply bodied and symetrical. The breed shows a marked degree of resistance to ticks and biting insects and carries a high degree of heat tolerance markedly superior to any European breed. These cattle are used for beef production. Mature bulls weigh up to 1080 kg and cows 840 kg. To date (1996), the total number of registrations is 360 animals.

SHORTHORN

Organized January 12, 1886 by amalgamation of Canada and British North American Herd Book Associations. Incorporated under Ontario Agricultural and Arts Act, 1887. Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, January 1, 1901.

Canadian Shorthorn Association
Patricia Coulson, Secretary-Treasurer
Gummer Building, 5 Douglas Street
Guelph, ON N1H 2S8
Phone: (519) 822-6841
Fax: (519) 837-2268

The origin of the breed can be traced back to the counties of Durham, Northumberland and York in England. The original Shorthorn bred by the Dukes of Northumberland in the 16th century were probably descendents of red **Anglo-Saxon** cattle, red and white **Dutch Hollanders** and **Zeelands** cattle. Shorthorn cattle were first brought to Canada in 1825 when four purebred bulls were imported. This was followed by the arrival of cows 7 years later. The breed is well established in all parts of the country. Shorthorns are red, white or roan in colour or a combination of red and white. These cattle have short horns which curve downwards and are noted for their quiet disposition. The breed has been very widely exported and played a major role in the creation and improvement of many other breeds world wide. These cattle are late maturing, adapt to a wide variety of climates and environments, heat and cold tolerant and resistant to diseases. In Canada, there are three sections to the breed registered in the same Herd Book: **Beef, Lincoln Red** and **Dual-Purpose** or **Milking Shorthorn**. The former two types are hardy cattle that produce good quality beef. The Lincoln Red had its origins in Lincolnshire county, England and is characterized by its rapid growth and large live weights (see page 25). Polled Shorthorn cattle are also available. Milking Shorthorns were originally triple purpose, providing meat, milk and draft power. Cows have good maternal ability and have minimal calving difficulties. Today the Milking Shorthorn cows continue to produce good quality meat. The average yearly production of a mature cow is 5791 kg of milk containing 3.57% butterfat and 3.33% protein (PATLQ Official Test, 1996). Mature bulls weigh up to 1090 kg and cows 680 kg. The number of memberships and registrations has been increasing in the last 10 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1920	4386	23395	1960	2916	15121
1925	4028	12686	1965	1915	10778
1930	1790	10388	1970	1041	8525
1935	1697	8879	1975	923	5785
1940	1626	10276	1980	597	3839 (3733+106)*
1945	2699	16591	1985	530	2688 (2636+ 52)*
1950	4428	19476	1990	595	3391 (3217+174)*
1955	4061	21265	1995	633	3839 (2954+885)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

SIMMENTAL

Incorporated Live Stock Pedigree Act, February 20, 1969.

Canadian Simmental Association
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The origin of the Simmental breed can be traced back to **Bernese** cattle found in the Simme valley of Switzerland. Several cattle from Switzerland, Austria and Germany have been incorporated into the breed. The Simmental breed was first introduced into North America in 1886, but disappeared after a number of years. In 1966, the first Simmental bull was imported into Canada from France. This was followed by further importations of 20 cattle from France and Switzerland a couple of years later. By 1971, more than 300 cattle had been imported into Canada. Simmental cattle are red and white in colour with the red ranging anywhere from dark red to fawn or tan. These cattle are horned and polled with a white face, legs and tail. Cows have excellent fertility and milk production with a high butterfat content. The udders and teats are among the best for beef breeds. Calving problems are minimal. The breed was originally developed as a triple purpose breed. It is today mainly a beef breed known for its growth rate and weight for age. The breed is also known for its sturdiness, resistance, adaptability and longevity. Simmental are large, long, muscular cattle, easy to handle and is one of the most populous breeds in the world. It has proved adaptable to a wide range of climates and geographical regions, including the high Alps, the foothills and lowlands, and a high proportion of alpine grazing. When crossed with the Hereford, Simmental cause no change in the appearance, a trait highly appreciated by the Hereford breeder. Simmental have often been used for upgrading other breeds and for the production of crossbred cows and feeder steers. Canadian Simmental cattle has been selected for strong maternal traits and high performance in feedlots. These traits have suited not only the Canadian cattle industry, but buyers of Simmental genetics throughout the world. Mature bulls weigh up to 1180 kg and cows 770 kg. The number of registrations has been increasing over the last 20 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations	Year	Members	Registrations
1970	229	667	1985	2151	20861 (16948+3913)*
1975	2588	20540	1990	2226	25241 (23545+1696)*
1980	2319	20622	1995	2250	39449 (37389+2060)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

SOUTH DEVON

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, July 2, 1974.

Canadian South Devon Association
Lesley Fisher, Secretary-Treasurer
Box 12, Site 4, R.R. No. 2
Olds, AB T4H 1P3
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The origin of South Devon cattle can be traced back to the South Hams region of southern Devon. These cattle were first recognized as a distinctive breed at the end of the 18th century. In 1969, Big Beef Hybrids, Inc. first imported South Devon cattle into Canada from England and maintained these at the company's ranch in Manitoba. A total of 60 bulls and 30 cows were imported and distributed to breeders across Canada. South Devon cattle were originally a draft breed, but were selected for both milk and meat production in the 19th century. These cattle are yellowish-red in colour, often with a slightly mottled appearance. Horns are small relative to the size of the animals and grow outward and forward on the bull and often upward on the cow. The breed has a reputation for being highly adaptable to hot and cold climates. It is a hardy breed with excellent longevity. Today, the South Devon is considered to be a beef breed. It is docile and is known to carry the double muscling gene. In Canada, the South Devon breed has been selected against double muscling. A unique feature of the South Devon is that it carries the haemoglobin B gene in addition to the haemoglobin A gene found in other British mainland breeds. South Devon are the largest of the English and Scottish breeds. In 1980, studies based on biochemical markers showed that the genetic distance between the South Devon and the Gelbvieh or Brown Swiss breeds was closer than the Hereford breed. Mature bulls weigh up to 1300 kg and cows 820 kg. The ancient type of this breed is considered rare. The number of registrations has been increasing over the last 20 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1975	13	34
1980	42	42 (29+13)*
1985	40	65 (45+20)*
1990	17	130 (101+29)*
1995	41	202 (148+54)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

TARENTAISE

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, December 21, 1973.

Canadian Tarentaise Association
Jan Petterson, Secretary-Treasurer
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The origin of the Tarentaise breed can be traced back to the Tarentaise Valley in the Alpine region of southeastern France. The Tarentaise is one of the oldest breeds of cattle indigenous to this region of Europe which has survived without the introduction of other breeds. In 1972, a bull calf of the Tarentaise breed was first imported into Canada from France. These are hardy cattle with beef and dairy characteristics. Tarentaise are a medium-sized mountain type cattle with exceptional hardiness. Cattle have light brown-red, fawn or yellowish coloured coats with no white markings. The horns of the bull are short and thick, and grow outwards from the head while in the cow the horns are of medium size and turn upwards. The Tarentaise breed has demonstrated an ability to adapt to a wide variety of climatic and feed conditions. The breed is valued for its maternal characteristics as the cows calve with greater ease than those of many other breeds. This is an early maturing breed with more milk than the beef breeds. The Tarentaise breed, originally developed for draft purpose is now being selected more for milk than beef. The breed has been used extensively for the upgrading of local breeds in Canada and the United States. Mature bulls weigh up to 1200 kg and cows 600 kg. The number of memberships and registrations has been decreasing in the last 5 years.

Number of members and registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Members	Registrations
1973		43 (1+42)*
1975	96	1215
1980	83	312 (187+125)*
1985	120	263 (200+ 63)*
1990	121	526 (410+116)*
1995	54	423 (387+ 36)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

TEXAS LONGHORN

Texas Longhorn Breeders Association
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Texas Longhorn cattle are descendents of the long-horned **Spanish** cattle brought to North America by the Spanish military and colonists. In 1690, a herd of 200 Criollo cattle was driven by vaqueros northwards through Mexico to a Spanish mission near the Sabine river. These cattle were feral in the Sabine and Rio Bravo areas and became the foundation of the American cattle industry over 500 years ago. Though one of the oldest breeds in North America, it was not until 1964 that a breed association was established. In 1876, Texas Longhorn cattle were first imported from Montana into Canada by George Emerson and in 1879 another 1000 animals were imported. The breed failed to become established in this country, however. By 1903 the breed had disappeared from the Canadian scene. In 1969, several Longhorn cattle were again imported into Alberta from the United States and continue to be fairly widely used. The colour of these cattle tends to vary widely from patched, speckled black on white or red on white to brindle and sometimes solid red, tan, white or black. Texas Longhorn are a fairly large, horned breed with classic horns immediately recognized by their "handlebar" style. In the bulls, the horns grow outward, forward and sweep upward. In the cow the horns are slender and widespread, twisting upwards and outwards. These cattle are rangy and long legged with hips set higher than the wither so that the topline slopes upwards. Texas Longhorn cattle are very hardy, adaptable cattle known for their lean carcasses. Cows are very fertile, calve easily and are excellent mothers. Cows are very quick to nurse and calves are vigorous within a short time of birth. Calf mortality is extremely low and calves have a low birth weight. Texas Longhorn are very hardy with excellant endurance being able to fend for themselves in drought, hot desert or winter snow. These cattle make efficient use out of scant forage, even digging up yucca and cactus roots, if necessary. Texas Longhorn cattle are very resistant to parasites and disease. Canadian Texas Longhorn grow larger and appear to be more adaptable to the cold. Mature bulls weigh on an average 590-785 kg and cows 340-500 kg. Canadian Texas Longhorn cattle are registered with the Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America in Fort Worth, Texas. To date (1996), a total number of 248, 000 cattle have been registered in North America since the start of the registry in 1964.

WELSH BLACK

Incorporated, Live Stock Pedigree Act, February 7, 1972.

Canadian Welsh Black Cattle Society
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The exact origin of Welsh cattle is unknown. It is generally agreed, however, that Welsh cattle are very ancient and probably resemble the cattle that existed in Britain in pre-Roman times more closely than any other breed. As recently as the last century, there were several distinct breeds of cattle in Wales, which tended to be quite isolated from England. **North Wales** or **Anglesey** and **South Wales** or **Pembroke** cattle remained distinct until 1904 when the Welsh Black Cattle Society was formed and the cattle were combined in one Herd Book. In 1970, the Welsh Black breed was first imported into Canada with the purchase of four animals from the United States. Later several importations were made from Wales. Welsh Black cattle are generally black in colour with some white allowed in back of the navel. Some cattle are red due to a recessive gene. The winter coat of the breed may have a brown tinge. The horns grow outwards with a slight curve, but come in a variety of shapes. Naturally polled cattle are available in increasing numbers in both red and black. The hardy Welsh Black has a thick hair coat that can remain long or sleek depending on the climate. Welsh Black have tough, hard, black hooves, are less prone to injury, resistant to pinkeye or sunburned udders and have a rumen capable of breaking down very coarse fibre. These cattle are docile and known for their dressing percentage and lean carcass with excellent marbling. Welsh Black thrive on diets and in conditions that would not maintain less well-adapted breeds. Cows are good milkers, producing calves regularly under poor pasture and have excellent longevity. Welsh Black are generally considered to be a dual purpose breed, although are used primarily for beef production today. These cattle are found in nine provinces with a concentration of breeders in Alberta. Mature bulls weigh up to 1130 kg and cows 635 kg. The Welsh Black is considered "watch" based on conservation priority of cattle breeds with fewer than 2500 registrations in North America and approximately 10000 globally. Overall, the number of registrations has been increasing.

Number of registrations on a five yearly basis.

Year	Registrations	Year	Registrations
1970	159 (55+104)*	1985	43 (35+ 8)*
1975	206 (113+ 93)*	1990	199 (186+ 13)*
1980	54 (36+ 18)*	1995	169 (134+ 35)*

* Purebred and percentage animals.

WHITE PARK

Ancient White Park Cattle Society of North America
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White Park cattle are a very ancient type of cattle. First referred to in pre-Christian Irish epics, these cattle were probably used by the Druids in various ceremonies. The kings and barons of the middle ages prized the "wild white bulls" for hunting purposes and several of the magnates kept cattle in their private hunting preserves. The herd in Chillingham, England is the only remaining herd that traces back to these medieval hunting preserves. All other herds have exchanged stock and have, either directly or indirectly, used other breeds of cattle in the herd over the years. White Park cattle are predominantly white in colour with a white tail switch. There are two varieties, horned and polled. Cattle have black pigment around the eyes which are vivid white and black tipped horns. The horns are of middle length or can be quite long varying in size according to their origin. In cows the horns grow outwards, forwards and upwards. The cattle have black ears, nose, muzzle, teats and feet. White Park cattle are a dual purpose breed. These cattle tend to show a preference for rougher types of feed and cows are usually easy calvers. White Park produce lean beef and are good milkers and foragers. It is believed that these cattle are not related to the British breeds, therefore, there would be greater hybrid vigour expected in their crosses. The British government has recognized the White Park as an important historical breed and, in 1938, in an effort to aid in its conservation, shipped a few to the Riverdale Zoo in Toronto. In 1941, four cattle were established at the King Ranch in Texas and four others at the Washington Zoo. In 1987 a few cattle were re-introduced to Canada from the United States. Mature bulls weigh an average of 770-820 kg and cows 450 kg. White Park cattle are today an extremely rare breed world-wide. The White Park is considered "critical" based on conservation priority of cattle breeds with fewer than 200 registrations in North America and approximately 2000 globally.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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Trochu, AB T0M 2C0
Phone: (403) 442-4372

DIRECTORY OF BREEDERS WITH RARE BREEDS

Mike & Claire Sullivan
Maple Inn Farms
R. R. #8
Peterborough, ON K9J 6X9
Phone: (705) 745-0830

Mr. David Thomas
56 Jeffrey
Barrie, ON L4M 4L5

Mr. Stewart Torrie
Glen Aspen Fold
648-4th Ave. N.E.
Medicine Hat, AB T1A 6B4
Phone: (403) 527-2064

W.J. & V.A. Troop
Crow Harbour Farm
Box 1075 B
Granville Ferry, NS B0S 1K0
Phone: (902) 532-5044

Mr. Milton Wallace
R.R. #2
Cameron, ON N0M 1G0

Mr. Hans Westenberg
Anchorage Fold
R. R. #1
Kingston, ON K7L 2N3
Phone: (613) 548-4293

Mary & Gil Wilson
Kispiox Valley, Box 56, R. R. #1
Hazelton, BC V0J 1Y0
Phone: (604) 842-6025

Reg & Christine Woodworth
R. R. #1
Lynden, ON L0R 1T0
Phone: (519) 647-3397

Mrs. Joan Wort
Keijoasan Fold
Hodge Podge Lodge, R. R. #2
Tweed, ON K0K 3J0
Phone: (613) 478-5929
Fax: (613) 478-6752

Breed: Angus

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 3
Availability: No
Calf mortality: 5%
Notes: Red Angus.

Contact: Frank & Sandy Mills

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, meat quality, superior productivity, maternal ability, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Belted Galloway

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
Availability: No

Contact: Brian Field

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 10 doses of semen from 1 bull stored.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, calving ease.

Breed: Belted Galloway

No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 5
No. of females: Adult: 16
Calves: 2
Availability: Yes

Contact: M. Réjean Girard

Source of bulls: Own
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 25 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at CIAQ, PQ.
Usage: Meat, show
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, resistance to disease.

Breed: Belted Galloway

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 4
Calves: 2
No. of females: Adult: 26
Calves: 6
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: <1%
Performance records: ROP

Contact: M. Rene Lemaire

Source of bulls: Own, Scotland
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 10 doses of semen from 1 bull stored privately.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, meat quality, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Belted Galloway

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 2
Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 13
Calves: 5
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: <2%
Performance records: Private

Contact: Jordan & Brigitte Morris

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, calving ease.

Breed: Belted Galloway

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
Calves: 3
No. of females: Adult: 6
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes

Contact: Mrs. I.R. Perro

Source of bulls: Own
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Hardiness, meat quality, resistance to disease, herd instinct.

Breed: Belted Galloway

No. of males: Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 3
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes

Contact: W.J. & V.A. Troop

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 7 doses of semen from 3 bulls stored privately.
Usage: Meat, show, breeding stock
Merits: Hardiness, meat quality.

Breed: Belted Galloway

Registered: CLRC, U.S. Belted Galloway Soc.
No. of males: Adult: 1
Calves: 4
No. of females: Adult: 31
Calves: 7
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: 2%
Bulls in Service: 1
Bulls in A.I.: 4
Performance records: ROP

Contact: A.R.C. Butson & Son

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 312 doses of semen from 5 bulls stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, calving ease.

Breed: Canadienne

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 14
Calves: 4
Availability: Yes
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 5500
Milk Fat %: 4.2
Milk Protein %: 3.6

Contact: Ferme Beaudry et Fils

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 17 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Storage of semen/embryos: Yes
Usage: Show
Merits: Calving ease

Breed: Canadienne

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 2
Availability: No
Performance records: Private
Notes: Rare Breeds Canada animals in host farm.

Contact: Mr. Tony Bleumer

Source of bulls: Own, Rare Breeds Canada
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 275 doses of semen from 11 bulls stored at Haedae Farms.
Usage: Milk, rare breed
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Canadienne

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 15
Calves: 3
Availability: Yes
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 5200
Milk Fat %: 4.2
Milk Protein %: 3.6
Calf mortality: 2%

Contact: Mr. Fernand Charpentier

Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 19 mo
Calving interval: 13 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Usage: Milk, show
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Canadienne

No. of females: Adult: 60
Calves: 19
Availability: Yes
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 5735
Milk Fat %: 4.5
Milk Protein %: 3.6

Contact: M. Jean-Paul Côté

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 25 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Milk
Merits: Hardiness, disease resistance, calving ease, milk production.

Breed: Canadienne

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 11
Calves: 1
Availability: No
Notes: Rare Breeds Canada animals in host farm (2 cows and one heifer at Haedae Farm, 2 cows at Tony Bleumer).

Contact: Mr. Hubert Earl

Source of bulls: CIAQ, Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24-30 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 10 doses of semen from 2 bulls stored at EBI, ON.
Usage: Milk, rare breed
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Canadienne

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 25
Calves: 5
Availability: No
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 3959
Milk Fat %: 4.1
Milk Protein %: 3.5
Bulls in Service: 1

Contact: M. Réal Grimard

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Milk
Merits: Low maintenance, resistance to disease, calving ease, milk production.

Breed: Canadienne

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 95
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes
Milk Fat %: 4.3
Milk Protein %: 3.7

Contact: M. Leo-Paul Provost

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Milk, show
Merits: Hardiness, resistance to disease, calving ease, milk production.

RARE BREEDS OF CATTLE

Breed: Canadienne

No. of females: Adult: 25
Calves: 20
Availability: Yes
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 4800
Milk Fat %: 4.0
Milk Protein %: 3.7
Performance records: ROP

Contact: Mr. Louis Roy

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Merits: Low maintenance, resistance to disease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 1
Availability: No

Contact: Mr. Fred Barlow

Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat, milk
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

No. of females: Adult: 5
Calves: 2
Availability: Yes

Contact: R.D. & L.M. Barnard

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, herd instinct, feed conversion, calving ease, temperament.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 3
Calves: 1

Contact: Donald & Donna Bissett

Merits: Hardiness, maternal ability, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 4
Availability: No

Contact: Mr. Peter Cranham

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 18 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Hardiness, maternal ability, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
Calves: 3
No. of females: Adult: 14
Calves: 7
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 2

Contact: Earl & Winona Crapp

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 139 doses of semen from 11 bulls stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, meat quality, superior productivity, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

No. of males: Adult: 2
Calves: 2
No. of females: Adult: 4
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 2
Performance records: Private
Notes: Producing Red Dexter.

Contact: Jim & Carol Dawkins

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 14 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 7 doses of semen from 1 bull stored privately.
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 2
Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 10
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: <1%
Bulls in A.I.: 1
Notes: 5 embryos from 1 cow stored at GENCOR, ON.

Contact: Mrs. Patricia Freeman

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 1500 doses of semen from 4 bulls stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Meat, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, superior productivity, maternal ability, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 5
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes
Notes: Irish Dexter.

Contact: Mr. Alain Hashimoto

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 18-24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 6
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes
Performance records: Private

Contact: Ms. Jennifer Jardine

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 21-22 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 4 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at EBI, ON.
Usage: Meat, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 7
Availability: Yes
Performance records: Private

Contact: Mr. V.J. Jelinek

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Breeding stock
Merits: Hardiness, resistance to disease, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 7
Calves: 2
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 1
Performance records: Private
Notes: Irish Dexter.

Contact: June & Frank Knox

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 18 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 4 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 2
Calves: 1
Notes: Irish Dexter.

Contact: G., H. & T. Myers

Source of bulls: Ontario
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 4 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at Charlottetown A.I., NS.
Usage: Meat, milk
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, superior productivity, maternal ability, daily gain, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: American Dexter Cattle Assoc.
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 3
Calves: 1
Bulls in A.I.: 1

Contact: Mrs. Cathy Nelson

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 23-24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 9 doses of semen from 3 bulls stored privately.
Usage: Meat, milk
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 2
Availability: Yes
Notes: Irish Dexter.

Contact: Mrs. Betty O'Hara

Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Merits: Hardiness, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 8
Calves: 2
Availability: Yes

Contact: Ronald & Charlene Orme

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 30 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, superior productivity, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

No. of females: Adult: 4

Contact: Mrs. Eileen Oxford

Herd size: Decreasing
Merits: Meat quality, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 2
Availability: No
Calf mortality: <1%

Contact: Donald & Alice Richlings

Source of bulls: Ireland
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 1 dose of semen from 1 bull stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Meat, breeding stock

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 3
Calves: 3
Availability: Yes

Contact: Mr. Ralph Spicer

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, calving ease.

Breed: Dexter

No. of males: Calves: 2
No. of females: Adult: 2
Availability: Yes
Notes: Irish Dexter. Only milk during the first 4 weeks of lactation to alleviate udder.

Contact: Ian & Anna-Mae Starrett

Source of bulls: Own
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 21 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat, show, rare breed
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality.

Breed: Dexter

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 6
Availability: Yes

Contact: W.J. & V.A. Troop

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 20 doses of semen from 7 bulls stored privately.
Usage: Meat, milk, work, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, meat quality, maternal ability, calving ease.

Breed: Dutch Belted

Registered: Amer. Minor Breeds Conservancy
No. of females: Adult: 7
Calves: 2
Availability: Yes

Contact: Mr. Hubert Earl

Source of bulls: USA
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 30 doses of semen from 5 bulls stored at EBI, ON.
Usage: Milk, rare breed
Merits: Low maintenance, resistance to disease, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Galloway

No. of females: Adult: 1

Contact: Donald & Donna Bissett

Breed: Galloway

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 7
No. of females: Adult: 13
Availability: Yes
Performance records: Private
Notes: 14 embryos from 3 cows stored in Guelph

Contact: John & Lee McIlwraith

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 200 doses of semen from 10 bulls stored privately.
Usage: Meat, show
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Galloway

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 2
Calves: 3
No. of females: Adult: 13
Calves: 3
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 2

Contact: Tom & Shirley Morrish

Source of bulls: Own, SK
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 6
No. of females: Adult: 22
Calves: 4
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: 1-2%
Performance records: PATBQ

Contact: Mr. John Badger

Source of bulls: Own, USA, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, daily gain, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 43
Calves: 44
No. of females: Adult: 118
Calves: 25
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: 1%
Bulls in Service: 12
Performance records: PATBQ
Notes: Largest and most genetically diverse herd in Canada.

Contact: Don & Margaret Badger

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 32-36 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 3 embryos from 2 cows stored at CIAQ, PQ.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 20
Calves: 15
No. of females: Adult: 86
Calves: 12
Performance records: Private

Contact: Herbert & Ann Becker

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 2

Contact: Donald & Donna Bissett

Merits: Meat quality, maternal ability, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 3
Availability: No

Contact: Mark & Margaret Bond

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, herd instinct, feed conversion.

Breed: Highland

Contact: Mrs. I.J. Borowski

Source of bulls: Own
Storage of semen/embryos: 560 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, daily gain, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Contact: M. Gilles Bouchard

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 3
Availability: No
Bulls in Service: 1
Performance records: Private

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, resistance to disease, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Contact: Mr. William Bryson

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 2
No. of females: Adult: 5
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 1
Performance records: Private

Source of bulls: Own, USA
Breeding stock: Yes
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 5
Calves: 4
No. of females: Adult: 40
Calves: 10
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 4
Bulls in A.I.: 2
Notes: Cattle have won a number of awards over the years at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Contact: Mr. Michael Carty

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 1000 doses of semen from 2 bulls stored at EBI, ON.
Usage: Meat, show, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, resistance to disease, feed conversion.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC, Can. Highland Cattle Soc.
No. of females: Adult: 2
Availability: No

Contact: Mr. Dell Clark

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 36 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 4
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 1

Contact: Mr. John Dawe

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 30-36 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 5
Availability: Yes

Contact: Frank & Gina Debogorski

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 22
Calves: 4
Availability: No
Performance records: ROP

Contact: M. Michel Desbiens

Source of bulls: Own
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Show
Merits: Low maintenance, maternal ability, resistance to disease, milk production.

Breed: Highland

No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 3
No. of females: Adult: 16
Calves: 3
Availability: Yes

Contact: Mr. J.C. Eaton

Source of bulls: Own, USA
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Herd size: Decreasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 4
No. of females: Adult: 16
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 2
Performance records: ROP

Contact: G. Cardinale & G. Falardeau

Source of bulls: Own, USA, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 26 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 6
Availability: Yes

Contact: Judy & Dan Fitzsimons

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 2 doses of semen from 1 bull stored privately.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, resistance to disease.

Breed: Highland

No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 8
Calves: 1
Availability: No

Contact: Mr. Derek Gee

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 5
Calves: 4
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 1
Bulls in A.I.: 2
Notes: Bloodline producing 85% females over four generations.

Contact: C.K. & M.M. Goodfellow

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 120 doses of semen from 2 bulls stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 3

Contact: Mrs. Linda Graham

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance. hardiness, maternal ability, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 1
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 1

Contact: Mme. Monique Guay

Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Merits: Low maintenance, maternal ability, resistance to disease.

Breed: Highland

No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 5
Calves: 1
Notes: Scottish Highland.

Contact: Ms. B. Heidenreich

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Hardiness, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 2
Calves: 10
No. of females: Adult: 18
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 2

Contact: Mr. Lesley Jackson

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 2 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at Leduc, AB.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 14
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes

Contact: Mr. John Jeffery

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat, show, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

No. of males: Adult: 2
No. of females: Adult: 20
Bulls in Service: 2
Performance records: Private

Contact: Miles & Brenda Johnson

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

No. of males: Adult: 4
Calves: 5
No. of females: Adult: 10
Calves: 3
Availability: Yes

Contact: Mr. Gordon Kohl

Source of bulls: Own, UK
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Usage: Meat, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, superior productivity, maternal ability, daily gain, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

No. of males: Adult: 1
Calves: 2
No. of females: Adult: 10
Availability: Yes

Contact: Mrs. Barbara Lewis

Source of bulls: Own
Merits: Hardiness, meat quality, resistance to disease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 19
Calves: 5
Bulls in Service: 1

Contact: Fr. Bernard MacDonald

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 22-24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 8
No. of females: Adult: 10
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 1
Bulls in A.I.: 1

Contact: David & Rosemary Manley

Source of bulls: U.K., other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 146 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at Milner A.I., BC.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

No. of males: Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 5
Calves: 1
Availability: No

Contact: Mr. David McAdam

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, daily gain, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Contact: Mrs. Karen McLeod

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 13
Calf mortality: <3%

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 36 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Contact: Frank & Sandy Mills

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 2
Availability: No

Housing: Pasture
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, resistance to disease.

Breed: Highland

Contact: Robert & Brenda Murray

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 2
Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 15
Calves: 3
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 2
Bulls in A.I.: 1
Notes: This is a unique herd based on the herd sire, GUSGURLACH of WINDRUSH, son of an imported Scottish bull, IAIN MOR of GLENQUOICH, a cow ANNAH RUADH of TALBOT, progeny of an imported Scottish cow, ALICE DUBH 12th of CAILAICH.

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24-33 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 4 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at EBI, ON.
Usage: Meat, show
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Calves: 2
No. of females: Adult: 6
Availability: No

Contact: Wes & Janice Parsons

Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 36 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 8 doses from 1 bull at A.I. Centre, BC.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 2
Availability: Yes
Performance records: ROP

Contact: Ms. Diane Phipps

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat, show, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, herd instinct.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 4
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes
Notes: Scottish Highland.

Contact: Fredrick & Judith Pringle

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 2
Availability: No

Contact: Mr. Keith Richardson

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Housing: Pasture
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 7 doses of semen from 2 bulls stored at N.S. Animal Breeders Coop., NS.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 4
Calves: 1
Availability: No

Contact: Mr. John Saum

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 3
No. of females: Adult: 9
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: <1%
Bulls in Service: 2
Notes: 6 embryos from 1 cow stored at GENCOR, ON.

Contact: Mr. Ronald S. Scott

Source of bulls: Own, USA, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 1 dose of semen from 1 bull stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Meat, show, breeding stock
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 4
Availability: Yes

Contact: M. Laval St-Gelais

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Housing: Pasture
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat, show
Merits: Low maintenance, maternal ability, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

No. of females: Adult: 4
Performance records: ROP

Contact: Mr. Fred Stone

Source of bulls: Own
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, resistance to disease, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 3
No. of females: Adult: 15
Calves: 5
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: 2%
Performance records: ROP

Contact: Mr. David Thomas

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
Calves: 4
No. of females: Adult: 9
Calves: 4
Availability: No
Bulls in Service: 1
Performance records: Private
Notes: Some embryos collected from one cow and stored at Canadiana Genetics, Carstairs, AB.

Contact: Mr. Stewart Torrie

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 16 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at Universal Genetics, AB.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, feed conversion.

Breed: Highland

No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 10
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: 5%
Bulls in Service: 1

Contact: Mr. Hans Westenberg

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Usage: Show
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, resistance to disease, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 2
Availability: Yes

Contact: Mary & Gil Wilson

Source of bulls: Own
Housing: Pasture
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, maternal ability, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 3
No. of females: Adult: 20
Calves: 7
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: <1%

Contact: Reg & Christine Woodworth

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat, show
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, calving ease.

Breed: Highland

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 6
No. of females: Adult: 30
Calves: 9
Availability: Yes

Contact: Mrs. Joan Wort

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 33-36 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Decreasing
Usage: Meat, show
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Kerry

No. of females: Adult: 3
Notes: Rare Breeds Canada animals on host farm.

Contact: Bryce & Margo Bell

Breed: Kerry

Contact: Donald & Donna Bissett

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Calves: 1

Breed: Kerry

Contact: Mr. Hubert Earl

Registered: CLRC, Kerry Assoc., Ireland
No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 8
Availability: No
Bulls in Service: 1
Notes: Rare Breeds Canada animals on host farm.

Source of bulls: Own, Ireland
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 500 doses of semen from 5 bulls stored at EBI, ON. and Haedae Farms.
Usage: Show, rare breed
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, resistence to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Kerry

Contact: Judy & Dan Fitzsimons

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 3
No. of females: Adult: 6
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes
Performance records: Private

Source of bulls: Rare Breeds Conservancy
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 6 doses of semen from 3 bulls stored privately.
Usage: Milk
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, resistance to disease, herd instinct, milk production.

Breed: Kerry

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 3
Bulls in A.I.: 3

Contact: Mr. Brian Krick

Source of bulls: Ireland, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 45 doses of semen from 3 bulls stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, calving ease.

Breed: Kerry

No. of females: Adult: 2
Availability: No
Performance records: Private
Notes: Rare Breeds Canada animals on host farm.

Contact: Mr. Milton Wallace

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Rare breed

Breed: Lincoln Red

No. of males: Adult: 4
No. of females: Adult: 16
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: 1%
Bulls in A.I.: 9
Performance records: Private
Notes: 6 embryos from 2 cows stored at GENCOR, ON.

Contact: Dr. D. McQueen-Shaver

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 800 doses of semen from 9 unrelated bulls stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Red Poll

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 12
No. of females: Adult: 29
Calves: 14
Availability: Yes
Performance records: ROP

Contact: Douglas & Mary Donald

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Breeding stock
Merits: Meat quality, maternal ability, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Red Poll

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 10
Calves: 9
No. of females: Adult: 92
Availability: Yes
Bulls in Service: 5
Performance records: Private

Contact: Larry & Linda Fleming

Source of bulls: Own, USA, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Meat quality, maternal ability, milk production, Calving ease.

Breed: Red Poll

No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 3
Calves: 2
Bulls in Service: 1

Contact: Jim & Evelyn Rae

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, milk production, calving ease.

RARE BREEDS OF CATTLE

Breed: Salers

Registered: Salers Assoc. of Canada
No. of males: Adult: 4
No. of females: Adult: 67
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: 1.7%
Bulls in Service: 2
Performance records: ROP, Others

Contact: David & Nancy Pearse

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 67 doses of semen from 6 bulls stored at GENCOR, ON
Usage: Meat
Merits: Hardiness, maternal ability, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Shorthorn

No. of males: Adult: 1
Calves: 2
No. of females: Adult: 72
Calves: 30
Availability: Yes
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 6600
Milk Fat %: 3.8
Milk Protein %: 3.4
Calf mortality: 1%
Performance records: ADLIC
Notes: Milking Shorthorn.

Contact: Keith & Sylvia Barrett

Source of bulls: Own, USA
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 26-30 mo
Calving interval: 13 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: Semen from 8 bulls stored
Usage: Meat, milk, show
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, feed conversion, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Shorthorn

No. of males: Adult: 4
Calves: 10
No. of females: Adult: 31
Calves: 11
Availability: Yes
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 6748
Milk Fat %: 3.9
Milk Protein %: 3.4
Calf mortality: 3%
Bulls in Service: 2
Performance records: DHIA
Notes: Milking Shorthorn.

Contact: Mr. Walter Goudy

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24-30 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 60 doses of semen from 8 bulls stored at GENCOR, ON.
Usage: Meat, milk
Merits: Hardiness, feed conversion, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Shorthorn

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Calves: 3
No. of females: Adult: 14
Calves: 2
Availability: Yes
Notes: Beef Shorthorn.

Contact: Barry & Jean Haggett

Source of bulls: Own, Australia
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 25 doses of semen from 3 bulls stored at EBI, ON.
Usage: Meat, breeding stock
Merits: Meat quality, maternal ability, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Shorthorn

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 1
Calves: 5
No. of females: Adult: 52
Calves: 12
Availability: Yes
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 6033
Milk Fat %: 3.6
Milk Protein %: 3.3
Bulls in Service: 1
Performance records: ODHIC
Notes: Milking Shorthorn.

Contact: Barry & Jean Haggett

Source of bulls: USA
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 27 mo
Calving interval: 12.4 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 12 doses of semen from 3 bulls stored at EBI, ON.
Usage: Milk, meat, show
Merits: Hardiness, feed conversion, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Shorthorn

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 12
Calves: 2
Availability: No
Performance records: Private
Notes: Milking Shorthorn.

Contact: Mr. Alfred Masckle

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Shorthorn

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 3
Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 120
Calves: 40
Availability: Yes
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 6239
Milk Fat %: 3.6
Milk Protein %: 3.4
Bulls in Service: 3
Performance records: ADLIC
Notes: Milking Shorthorn.

Contact: Mr. Tom Ripley

Source of bulls: Own, USA
Housing: Conventional
Calving interval: 13 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 100 doses of semen from 4 bulls stored privately.
Usage: Meat, milk, show
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, resistance to disease, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Shorthorn

No. of males: Adult: 2
Calves: 9
No. of females: Adult: 20
Calves: 5
Bulls in Service: 2
Performance records: ROP
Notes: Polled Shorthorn. Herd in the family for over 50 years.

Contact: Mr. Ron Shelley

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 25 doses of semen from 5 bulls stored at St Jacobs ABC.
Usage: Meat, show
Merits: Superior productivity, maternal ability, feed conversion, calving ease.

Breed: Shorthorn

Registered: CLRC
No. of males: Adult: 2
No. of females: Adult: 65
Calves: 30
Availability: Yes
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 5000
Milk Fat %: 3.8
Milk Protein %: 3.45
Calf mortality: 1%
Bulls in Service: 2
Notes: Milking Shorthorn.

Contact: Mr. Daryl Shoemaker

Source of bulls: Other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 30 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 10 doses of semen stored.
Usage: Milk
Merits: Low maintenance, maternal ability, calving ease.

Breed: Shorthorn

Registered: CLRC
No. of females: Adult: 35
Calves: 10
Availability: Yes
Milk prod./Lact. (l): 5000
Milk Fat %: 3.7
Milk Protein %: 3.4
Calf mortality: 3%
Performance records: DHIA
Notes: Milking Shorthorn.

Contact: Mike & Claire Sullivan

Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 30-32 mo
Calving interval: 13 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 60 doses from 7 bulls stored at GENCOR, ON. and 10 embryos from 1 cow stored in England.
Usage: Milk, show
Merits: Maternal ability, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Texas Longhorn

No. of males: Adult: 2
Calves: 15
No. of females: Adult: 35
Calves: 15
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: <1%

Contact: G., B. & F. Cahill

Source of bulls: USA
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Herd size: Same
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Texas Longhorn

Registered: Texas Longhorn Breeders Assoc, USA
No. of males: Adult: 18
Calves: 15
No. of females: Adult: 65
Calves: 12
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: 1%
Bulls in Service: 2
Bulls in A.I.: 2
Performance records: Private

Contact: Bret & LouAnn Holt

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 2000 doses of semen from 3 bulls stored at Winfield, AB.
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Texas Longhorn

Registered: Texas Longhorn Breeders Assoc, USA
No. of males: Adult: 5
No. of females: Adult: 39
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: 1%
Performance records: Private

Contact: Lorne & Ruby McBeth

Source of bulls: USA, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 34 doses of semen from 5 bulls stored privately.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability, resistance to disease, herd instinct, calving ease.

Breed: Texas Longhorn

Registered: Texas Longhorn Breeders Assoc., USA
No. of males: Adult: 2
No. of females: Adult: 18
Calves: 8
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: <1%
Bulls in Service: 2

Contact: Jack & Phyliss Shier

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 5 doses of semen from 2 bulls stored privately.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, maternal abilty, resistance to disease, calving ease.

Breed: Welsh Black

Registered: Can. Welsh Black Cattle Soc.
No. of males: Adult: 4
Calves: 10
No. of females: Adult: 115
Calves: 8
Availability: Yes
Calf mortality: 5%
Bulls in A.I.: 1
Performance records: Private

Contact: Mr. Alvin Goetz

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Same
Storage of semen/embryos: 300 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at Alta Genetics, AB.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, superior productivity, maternal ability, daily gain, resistance to disease, herd instinct, feed conversion, milk production, calving ease.

Breed: Welsh Black

Registered: Can. Welsh Black Cattle Soc.
No. of males: Adult: 2
Calves: 3
No. of females: Adult: 32
Calves: 10
Availability: Yes
Performance records: Private

Contact: Mr. Randy Kaiser

Source of bulls: Own, New Zealand
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Pasture
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 10 doses of semen from 1 bull stored at Leduc, AB.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, meat quality, maternal ability.

Breed: Welsh Black

Registered: Can. Welsh Black Cattle Soc.
No. of females: Calves: 54
Calf mortality: <5%
Bulls in Service: 12
Bulls in A.I.: 2
Performance records: Private

Contact: Tom, Allan & Randy Scott

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 1250 doses from 2 bulls stored at Independent Breeders, AB.
Usage: Meat
Merits: Hardiness, superior productivity, maternal ability, fertility.

Breed: Welsh Black

Registered: Can. Welsh Black Cattle Soc.
No. of males: Adult: 5
Calves: 1
No. of females: Adult: 39
Calves: 1
Availability: Yes
Performance records: Private

Contact: Mr. Arlin Strohschein

Source of bulls: Own, other breeders
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Age at first calving: 24 mo
Calving interval: 12 mo
Herd size: Increasing
Usage: Milk, show
Merits: Hardiness, maternal ability, milk production, fertility.

Breed: White Park

No. of males: Adult: 1
No. of females: Adult: 4
Availability: No
Performance records: Private
Notes: Rare Breeds Canada animals in host farm.

Contact: Bryce & Margo Bell

Source of bulls: Own
Breeding stock: Yes
Housing: Conventional
Herd size: Increasing
Storage of semen/embryos: 500 doses of semen from 3 bulls stored at EBI, ON. and Haedae Farms.
Usage: Rare breed
Merits: Low maintenance, hardiness, maternal ability, calving ease.

SUMMARY OF CATTLE BREEDS IN CANADA

Breed	Year 1995 Members	1995 Registrations	1985 Members	1985 Registrations	1975 Members	1975 Registrations
Angus	2558	32523	2184	14588	2193	14517
Aubrac						4†
Ayrshire	804	8812 (8223+589)[1]	1342	10788	1021	8319
Belgian Blue	98	258 (214+44)[1]	-	1	-	-
Blonde d'Aquitaine	-	2484 (2034+450)[1]	-	1121 (558+563)[1]	-	-
Brown Swiss and Braunvieh	359	2332 (1292+483)(529+28)[1] (Dairy) (Beef)	261	1375	337	2162
Canadiennne	68	209 (105+104)[1]	96	411	265	779
Charolais	2485	28610 (28018+592)[1]	2380	20075 (15925+4150)[1]	3427	17697 (7913+9784)[1]
Chianina	3	9 (6+3)[1]	102	328 (176+152)[1]	452	5069
Devon	-	238 ‡ (193+45)[1]	-	-	-	11 (5+6)[1]

SUMMARY OF CATTLE BREEDS IN CANADA (Contd. 1)

Breed	Year 1995		1985		1975	
	Members	Registrations	Members	Registrations	Members	Registrations
Dexter	129	225	-	-	-	-
Dutch Belted	222	594 (114+480)[1]	-	100	-	-
Galloway	123	419	75	265	84	378
Belted Galloway		49		35		56
Gelbvieh	249	2054 (1535+519)[1]	93	879 (631+248)[1]	166	1075
Guernsey	186	1005 (931+74)[1]	276	1901	267	2347
Hays Converter	18	314 (285+29)[1]	47	156 (124+32)[1]	-	-
Hereford	3095	31866	5296	42975	7025	59858
Highland	326	790	142	177	66	162
Holstein	14165	202102 (179432+22670)[1]	15840	149014	12749	101368

SUMMARY OF CATTLE BREEDS IN CANADA (Contd. 2)

Breed	Year 1995 Members	1995 Registrations	1985 Members	1985 Registrations	1975 Members	1975 Registrations
Jersey	663	6565 (6290+275)[1]	816	8098	705	5951
Kerry	-	7	-	4	-	-
Limousin	5579	11401 (10370+1031)[1]	2545	9561	933	4024
Lincoln Red	-	-	-	-	32	264 (84+180)[1]
Luing	7	5	6	26	-	-
Maine-Anjou	351	3215 (2493+722)[1]	-	2340 (1879+461)[1]	1789	10418
Marchigiana-Romagnola	10	11	4	16	63	313
Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel	-	-	51	9 (4+5)[1]	-	81 (21+60)
Murray Grey	89	390 (364+26)[1]	159	395 (343+52)[1]	179	876
Normande	-	3	-	18 (13+5)[1]	-	1
Parthenais	-	400	-	-	-	21§ (2+19)[1]

SUMMARY OF CATTLE BREEDS IN CANADA (Contd. 3)

Breed	Year 1995		1985		1975	
	Members	Registrations	Members	Registrations	Members	Registrations
Piedmontese	111	462 (130+332)[1]	30	194 (10+184)[1]	-	-
Pinzgauer	112	330 (301+29)[1]	-	417 (342+75)[1]	-	-
Red Poll	51	245	40	113	50	84
Salers	495	4212 (3705+507)[1]	260	3423 (1489+1934)[1]	161	974
Shorthorn	633	3839 (2954+885)[1]	530	2688 (2636+52)[1]	923	5785
Simmental	2250	39449 (37389+2060)[1]	2151	20861 (16948+3913)[1]	2588	20540
South Devon	41	202 (148+54)[1]	40	65 (45+20)[1]	13	34
Tarentaise	54	423 (387+36)[1]	120	263 (200+63)[1]	96	1215
Welsh Black	-	169 (134+35)[1]	-	43 (35+8)[1]	-	206 (113+93)[1]

§ Year 1976. † Year 1979. ‡ Year 1996.
[1] Purebred and percentage animals.